CIVICS

FOR AMERICANS IN THE MAKING

☆ PLASS ☆

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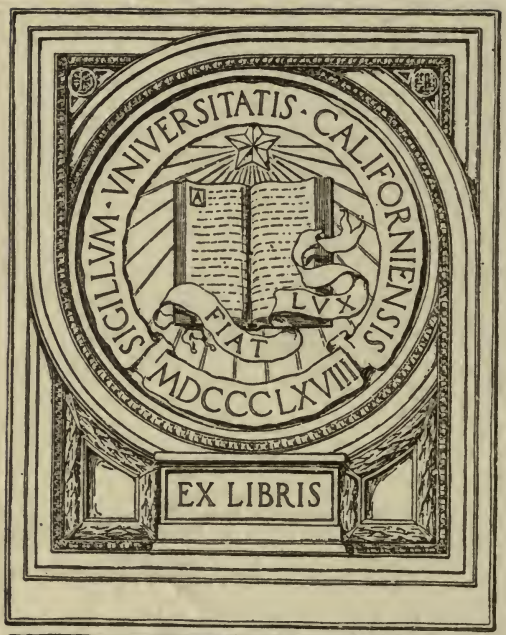
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Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor

CIVICS FOR AMERICANS IN THE MAKING

BY

ANNA A. PLASS

TEACHER OF ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS IN DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Men will always fight for their government according to their sense of its value. To value it aright they must understand it.

FRANCIS MARION

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NO VIOL
CIRCULATED

PREFACE

THE beginning of the immigrant's life in America is usually full of difficulties. He suddenly finds himself in the midst of new scenes, new customs, and usually a new language, which together make him an easy prey for unscrupulous men of all races, who are ready to cheat him under the pretense of friendship and help.

If he violates some custom or ordinance that he does not understand, and finds himself arrested as a lawbreaker, his experience may lead him to hate the seemingly unjust laws of his new country and to set himself against them. If some interpreter or court attendant takes advantage of the immigrant's ignorance and terror and extorts a large part of his little capital as the alleged price of a judicial decision, he naturally considers all American courts venal and corrupt. Thus he may be started, through pure ignorance, toward the attitude of a defiant law-breaker.

As this has its dangers for the country as well as for the immigrant, the welfare of both demands that these newcomers (to whom this nation owes much for the new blood, energy, industry, and wealth which have enriched its life) be made acquainted immediately with the language, customs, and laws of their new homeland.

To meet this demand, evening classes for foreigners have been established in many communities. These classes are at-

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tended for the most part by men who have worked hard all day in the ditch, on the road, or in the factory.

It is not possible to hold the attention of learners of this kind to exercises which, through the use of a great variety of words and expressions, are difficult of comprehension, nor do they like the subject matter of books which deal with topics such as the "black cat of my old aunt"; they are eager for knowledge that will be of practical use to them.

The lessons contained in this book seek not only to teach the English suited to the immediate needs of the immigrant, but also to acquaint him with some of the simple customs and laws of the United States, and the reasons for the same, and also to present the fundamental laws which govern our republic.

The writer of this brief preface believes that *Civics for Americans in the Making* is a real contribution to those who seek to turn the crowds of incoming aliens into groups of loyal American citizens.

JOSEPH T. ALLING,

Member of the New York-New Jersey Committee of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR

THE fact that there is a general appeal on the part of the foreigner in this country for knowledge concerning the principles of our government, is widely recognized by teachers of foreign classes both in evening and in day schools. In the former the teacher has to meet directly this demand made by the adult pupil for information which will enable him to qualify for naturalization.

This interest in the subject of our government may be regarded as a hopeful sign; for, in a republic where the people establish their own constitutions and choose their own rulers, good government is hardly to be looked for, if those from whom it is to proceed have no knowledge of the things that are necessary to create and maintain it. With this thought in mind, the following simple lessons in civics have been prepared. A very limited vocabulary has been used in presenting the subject. Technical words have been introduced slowly and have been developed in the gradual progress of the work. By the general arrangement of one-line sentences throughout the book, the learner is easily led to the acquisition of the ideas upon which the main thought of each lesson is based.

Topics have been limited, for the most part, to a single page in order that the complete unfolding of the main thought may be accomplished in a concise manner in a short period, and

because of the adaptability of the book, under this plan, to pupils whose attendance is likely to be irregular.

At the end of the book ~~will be found~~ there is a vocabulary with translations into Italian, German, Swedish, Polish, French, Greek, and Yiddish. The vocabulary consists not merely of the words used in the text of the book; it also includes all the words that occur in the various blank forms used in the process of naturalization, for money orders, etc.

The experience of years in the use of these lessons, both by the author and by other teachers of foreign classes, has given the author inspiration and courage to submit them to a wider circle of teachers and pupils, where it is hoped they may prove equally satisfactory.

The author takes pleasure in acknowledging indebtedness to Miss Jessie M. Shedd, under whose supervision these lessons were first given; to the Reverend Dr. G. B. F. Hallock, for help in arranging them for publication; to the Honorable William W. Armstrong, for information which has been helpful in securing accuracy of statement; and to Mr. Joseph T. Alling, who has written the preface.

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UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

CIVICS FOR FOREIGNERS

PART ONE

Men's Work

Work in the Home

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENTS OF CITY WORK

Work is divided in the Home

The father works to buy food, clothing, and fuel for his family.

The mother works in the home.

She cooks the food.

She keeps the house clean.

She sees that the children are kept clean.

It is her duty to send them to school on time.

The mother has many home duties.

The children go to school.

They have school duties.

They have also a few home duties.

The father has his part of the work to do.

The mother has her part of the work to do.

The children have their part of the work to do.

We see that the work of the home is divided into *parts.*

The work of the city is also divided into parts or *de-part-ments.*

A Busy City Street

Let us take a walk on this city street.

We see wagons, automobiles, etc.

These *vehicles* keep to their own side of the street.

We meet Mr. Brown.

We stand to talk with him.

Do we stand in the middle of the sidewalk?

No, we must not *obstruct* the sidewalks.

Some boys are on their way home from school.

They start to play ball, but they see a policeman coming, and away they run.

We see that vehicles keep to their own side of the street.

We see that the sidewalks are not obstructed.

We see that games with a ball are not to be played in the city streets.

What is the use of this order in the streets? For the safety and comfort of people, and also for the safety of property.

We enjoy our walk.

We return to our homes.

We go to sleep in peace and quiet.

We feel that our lives and property are protected.

The city helps to protect lives and property.

Every city has a Police Department.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Firemen and Engine

See the brave firemen! They put out fires.
They are members of the Fire Department.
They protect property and lives.
Every city has a Fire Department.
The Chief of the Fire Department directs the men in their work.
The city helps to protect property and lives from fire.
It is also our duty to help in this work.

PREVENTION OF FIRES

Many a bad fire has been started through carelessness with matches.

We must be *careful with matches.*

They should be kept out of the reach of children.

They should be kept out of the reach of mice and rats.

Mice and rats have started many fires by nibbling the ends of matches.

A Fire Alarm Box

We must be *careful with kerosene oil.*

It should be kept in a safe place.

Lamps should not be filled at night.

Lamps should not be within reach of children.

Fires often start without matches or flames.

Such fires often start among dirty rags and papers.

Let us all help to protect lives and property from fire.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A Telephone Call for the Doctor

John: Please may I use your telephone to call the doctor, Mr. Ross? The baby is very sick.

Mr. Ross: Certainly, John. Do you know the doctor's telephone number?

John: No, I do not.

Mr. Ross: Do you know how to find his number in the book?

John: I think so. Yes, here I find his name: "Green, C. R., M.D., 37 White St., Union–6998–S."

Telephone Operator: Number?

John: Union–6–9–9–8–S.

Telephone Operator: The line is busy.

(*John waits, then tries again.*)

Telephone Operator: Number?

John: Union–6–9–9–8–S.

Telephone Operator: I do not understand you.

Mr. Ross: Speak slowly, John, and not too loudly.

John: Union–6–9–9–8–S.

Dr. Green: Dr. Green's office.

John: May I talk with Dr. Green?

Dr. Green: This is Dr. Green talking with you.

John: I am John Bruno. The baby is very sick. Will you please come at once?

Dr. Green: What is the matter with her?

John: I do not know. She has a high fever.

Dr. Green: I will come very soon, John.

John: Thank you, Doctor. Thank you, Mr. Ross.

Speak Slowly and not too Loudly

Doctor, Nurse, and Sick Child

Your baby is very sick, Mrs. Bruno.
If you are not very careful she will die.
You must keep her out of the hot sun.
Do not bounce her up and down in that way.
Keep her very quiet.

Feed her nothing but milk.

Sometimes give her a little water, but not ice-water.

Wash out that bottle every time you feed her.

Where did you buy that milk?

It is very dirty. Do not buy milk from Mr. Blank. His stables are dirty.

I shall report him to the *Health Bureau.*

Everybody wants good health.

The city helps to keep us in good health.

It is the duty of the city to see that only
fresh fruit, fish, and vegetables are sold;
that milk, water, and drugs are pure;
that diseases do not spread;
that children under working age shall not be employed to work;
that births, deaths, and marriages are reported.

All these things are in charge of the Health Department.

Doctor's advice to Tubercular Patient

Doctor: You have tuberculosis, but you can be cured.

Do not breathe impure air.

Stay out of doors all you can.

Sleep with your windows wide open at night.

Eat good plain food.

Boil the dishes you use. Do not wash them with other dishes.

Do you know what a germ is?

Some germs are very dangerous.

A germ cannot be seen with the naked eye.

There are dangerous germs in that which you raise from your lungs.

What you spit should be burned. If it is not burned, it will dry, and the germs will get into the air.

Then you will take them into your lungs again.

You could be well cared for at a sanitarium.

Patient: I know that what you tell me is true.

My brother died of tuberculosis two years ago.

My sister died of tuberculosis one year ago.

We were told that tuberculosis was a germ disease — that it would spread.

We were told to be very careful.

I am sorry to say, we were very careless.

One of my friends was cured of tuberculosis at a sanitarium.

I think it will be best for me to go to a sanitarium.

Men Repairing a Street

We do not throw ashes, rubbish, or garbage in our yards or streets.

We put these things in cans.

The cans are emptied into carts.

The carts carry this refuse away.

We like clean streets.

The streets, parks, bridges, etc., are the property of the city. They are *public property.*

The work of many men is needed to keep public property in order.

What city department has charge of this work?

The Department of Public Works.

Our city has a police department.
Our city has a fire department.
Our city has a health department.
Our city has public schools.
There is a sewer in our street.
Our street is lighted and paved.
All these things cost the city much money.
This money is raised by taxes.
Who pays the taxes in a city?
Everybody living in it.
You say, "I rent the house in which I live."
When you pay rent you help pay taxes.
Your landlord gets the bill for the taxes.
If the taxes are high, your rent will be high.
It is the duty of everybody to pay taxes, because everybody is protected in a city.
The city treasurer has charge of the city money.
He is at the head of the *Finance Department* of the city.

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED.

DANGER.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.

STREET CLOSED.

NO FAST DRIVING ON THIS BRIDGE.

NO LOITERING.

NO ADMITTANCE.

NO TRESPASSING.

NO SMOKING.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

WAIT UNTIL THE CAR STOPS.

PUSH — PULL.

ENTRANCE — EXIT.

HANDS OFF.

PLEASE DO NOT HANDLE.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

TICKET OFFICE.

DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS.

SPITTING ON THE FLOOR IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

PART TWO

CITY GOVERNMENT

Why it is Needed

In every home there are rules or little laws.
Every home is a little government.
There could be no order without government.
There could be no government without laws.
Laws are needed to protect people and property.
The laws are to help all the people.
It is the work of the city to carry out the laws made for the protection of people and property.
We see the policemen in our streets.
A part of their work is to keep order in the streets.
Why do boys not play ball in the city streets?
Because they know that ball-playing in the streets is against the law.
It is a part of the policeman's work to make boys obey that law.

There is a *Chief of the Fire Department.*

There is a *Chief of the Police Department.*

There is a *Chief of the Health Department.*

Every department of the city work has its chief officer.

These officers, and the officers under them, *execute* laws.

They are *executive* officers.

They belong to the *Executive Branch* of the city government.

Has your city a *Mayor?* What is his name?

The mayor is the highest executive officer in the city.

He is chosen by the people of the city.

He represents the people of the whole city.

Many laws are made for the protection of people and property in a city.

The mayor's work is to see that these laws are enforced.

Who make the city laws?

How are the city laws made?

Are they made directly by the people?

In many cities they are made by men chosen by the people.

These men together are usually called the *City Council* or *Board of Aldermen.*

Is our city divided into wards?

These wards are numbered.

What is the number of the ward in which you live?

In what ward is your school?

In city government the aldermen usually represent the wards.

In some cities the board of aldermen is made up of one alderman from each ward.

In some cities the board of aldermen is made up of two aldermen from each ward.

The city council or board of aldermen are city lawmakers.

The city lawmakers belong to the Legislative Branch of the city government.

A Law-Breaker

Mr. White has a large automobile.

He likes to drive it fast.

It is dangerous to life and property to drive at high speed in the city streets.

There is a law against it.

All people must obey that law.

Mr. White was arrested for breaking that law.

He was obliged to appear in court.

The judge fined him twenty-five dollars.

The judge *applied* the law.

The judges and courts belong to the *Judicial Branch* of the government.

This is the branch of government which applies laws.

Which branch of government makes the laws?

Which branch of government executes the laws?

Which branch of government applies the laws?

SUMMARY

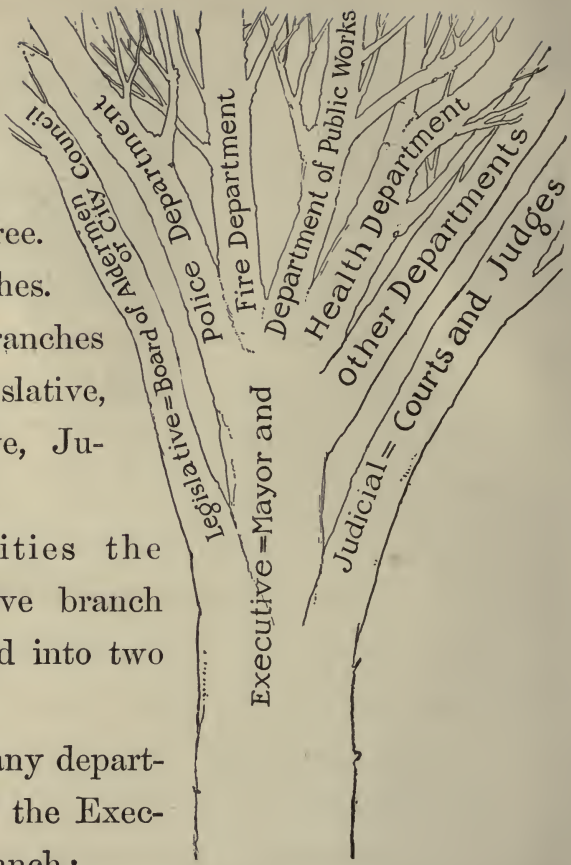
We see that government is like a tree.

It has branches.

The three branches are Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

In some cities the Legislative branch is divided into two parts.

There are many departments of the Executive branch:



The Police Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, and others.

The Judicial branch is made up of courts and judges.

Mr. Paul owns his house.

Has he the right to use it as he chooses?

Not if in doing so he takes away his neighbor's rights.

We have many rights, but we must not take away the rights of our neighbors.

A Street Car could not run without a Track

The city laws must agree with the *City Charter.*

The rights of a city are shown by its charter.

The city charter shows what officers the city shall have.

It also shows what are the duties of these officers.

A street car could not run well without a track to guide it.

The city charter is our guide in city government.

The state grants the city its charter.

COMMISSION FORM OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Commission government has been tried in many cities.

Government under this form is in the hands of a *commission* of a few men.

They are chosen by the people of the city.

One of these men is the chief officer of the city.

Each of the others has charge of one of the departments into which the work of the city is divided.

In these cities lawmaking is usually done directly by the voters of the city.

A certain number of voters agree that a certain law is needed.

The law is then written out.

It may then be voted upon by all the voters of the city.

The first step in lawmaking of this kind is called the *initiative.*

The last step is called the *referendum.*

LIBRARY OF CALIFORNIA

PART THREE

STATE GOVERNMENT

Longitude
125°
120°
115°
110°
105°
100°
45°
40°
35°
30°
PACIFIC
OCEAN
C. Flattery
Victoria
Vancouver
WASHINGTON
Seattle
Olympia
Tacoma
Mt. Rainier
Columbia R.
Spokane
Portland
Salem
Mt. Hood
Cascade Mts.
OREGON
Pacific R.R.
DOMINION
Regina
MONTANA
Missouri R.
Helena
Butte
Yellowstone R.
NORTH DA
Bismarck
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
IDAHO
Boise
Snake R.
Deadwood
Black Hills
SOUTH DA
WYOMING
Rocky Mts.
Mt. Shasta
C. Mendocino
Sacramento
San Francisco
Coast Range
CALIFORNIA
Great Salt Lake
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Cheyenne
NEBRA
Platte R.
NEVADA
Virginia City
Carson City
Humboldt Valley
Sierra Nevada Mts.
Mt. Whitney
Owens Valley
Tulare L.
UTAH
Wasatch Mts.
Grand R.
Leadville
Denver
COLORADO
Pikes Peak
Pueblo
KA
Pt. Conception
Los Angeles
San Diego
Grand Canyon
San Francisco Mt.
Santa Fe
ARIZONA
Albuquerque
NEW MEXICO
Canadian R.
Colorado R.
Phœnix
Gila R.
Pecos R.
Tucson
El Paso
MEXICO
TEX
Rio Grande
UNITED STATES
Capitals of Countries: ◎
Capitals of States: ⊙ Other Cities: •
Principal Railroad Lines:
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Statute Miles
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS

95° Greenwich 90° 85° 80° 75° 70°
CANADA
Lake of the Woods
L. Superior
MINNESOTA
Duluth
Superior
Sault Ste. Marie
L. Huron
MICHIGAN
L. Michigan
Grand Rapids
Saginaw
Lansing
Detroit
L. Erie
Toledo
Cleveland
Erie
Toronto
L. Ontario
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Rochester
NEW YORK
Albany
Catskill Mts.
Saratoga Springs
Adirondac Mts.
Montreal
Ottawa
Quebec
St. Lawrence R.
R. St. John
MAINE
Bangor
Augusta
Mt. DESERT
Portland
VERMONT
Concord
MASS.
Boston
C. Cod
Providence
Newport
CONN.
Hartford
New Haven
LONG I.
New York
Trenton
Camden
Atlantic City
Philadelphia
Harrisburg
Pittsburg
PENNSYLVANIA
Baltimore
Annapolis
DEL.
Washington
Chesapeake Bay
Norfolk
Richmond
Petersburg
W. VIRGINIA
Charleston
Columbus
Wheeling
OHIO
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
INDIANA
Ft. Wayne
Peoria
ILLINOIS
Springfield
Chicago
Milwaukee
Madison
WISCONSIN
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Sioux City
IOWA
Des Moines
Kansas City
St. Louis
Topeka
Jefferson City
MISSOURI
Ozark Mts.
Evansville
Louisville
Frankfort
KENTUCKY
Mammoth Cave
Cairo
Nashville
TENNESSEE
Memphis
Chattanooga
Fort Smith
ARKANSAS
Little Rock
Mississippi R.
Tennessee R.
Cumberland R.
Alleghany Mts.
Mt. Mitchell
Raleigh
NORTH CAROLINA
C. Hatteras
Wilmington
SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia
Charleston
Savannah R.
Atlanta
GEORGIA
Savannah
MISSISSIPPI
Jackson
Vicksburg
Montgomery
ALABAMA
Chattahoochee R.
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
FLORIDA
Mobile
Pensacola
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
LOUISIANA
Red R.
Sabine R.
Beaumont
Galveston
Tampa
Palm Beach
BAHAMA ISLANDS
C. Sable
Key West
GULF OF MEXICO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
95° 90° 85° 80°
40°
35°
30°
25°

City and State

In what city do you live?

Can you find your city on the map?

In what state is it?

Your city belongs to the state.

The state oversees much of the work that is done in its cities.

Much of the work of the police department, fire department, health department, etc., is the execution of state laws.

The city is given its charter by state laws.

City laws are needed to carry out state laws.

Nearly all the laws about streets, sidewalks, parks, etc., are made by the city.

Much money is needed to enforce state laws.

The city tells how a large part of this money shall be spent.

We need good men to care for this public money.

STATE LAWS

State laws are very important.

We need good men to make them.

Where are the state laws made?

At the capital city of the state.

Every state has its capital city.

What is the capital of this state?

STATE LAWMAKERS

There is a *state house* or *capitol* in the capital city.

The state lawmakers meet there to make the state laws.

There are two *bodies* of state lawmakers — the "upper house" and the "lower house."

The upper house is called the *Senate.*

What is the name of the lower house in this state?

In many states the lower house of state lawmakers is called the *House of Representatives.*[1]

The two houses, together, are called the *Legislature.*[2]

[1] Called *Assembly* in New York state.

[2] In some states called *General Court.* In some states called *General Assembly.*

STATE LAWMAKERS

We see two rooms in a state capitol.

The state lawmakers meet here to make state laws.

There are two bodies of state lawmakers.

Members of the Senate, or upper house, meet in the Senate chamber.

Members of the lower house meet in the Assembly chamber.

These lawmaking bodies are together called the *Legislature.*

The legislature makes the state laws.

Each member of the legislature has his desk.

The Speaker is the *presiding officer* of the lower house.

The Speaker is chosen by the members of the house.

Find the Speaker's desk.

The Lieutenant-Governor[1] is the presiding officer of the Senate.

[1] See page 38.

Assembly Chamber

Senate Chamber

Legislative Chambers in New York State Capitol

STATE LAWMAKERS

States are divided into districts.

Each senate district sends a member to the Senate, or upper house of the legislature.

Each district of another kind sends a member to the House of Representatives.[1]

The senate districts are larger than the representative districts.

The lower house has the most members.

Making state laws is the work of both houses of the legislature.[1]

Either house may begin the work.

A bill must pass both houses before it may become a law.

When it has passed both houses it is sent to the governor to be signed.

If he thinks it is best to refuse to sign it, both houses may act upon it again.

It then becomes a law if the required number of members of both houses vote for it.

[1] See note page 29.

Laws prohibit: — [1]

Spitting on sidewalks or in other public places;

Living in overcrowded rooms;

Carrying dangerous knives or other weapons;

Playing games for money;

Making bonfires in city streets or in vacant lots;

Carrying on certain kinds of business without a license;

Children under working age being employed to work.

Laws require: — [1]

That fire-escapes shall not be obstructed;

That children in good health between the ages of 6 and 14 years shall go to school;

That children who go to school must be vaccinated;

That women working in factories shall not work more than a certain number of hours in a day or of days in a week.

[1] In nearly all the states.

A Lesson in Wood Working

A Lesson in Cooking

The Schools Teach Useful Lessons

The state helps to protect its people.

It also wishes to put the best in life within the reach of its people.

"How does it try to do this?"

Through its schools.

Education teaches people better ways of living.

The state gives its people the right to an education.

Every state has its free schools.

It has kindergarten classes.

It has primary and grammar schools.

It has high schools and colleges.

It has vacation schools.

It has evening schools.

It has trade schools.

It has schools of all kinds and for all purposes.

We see little children in our schools.

We see men more than fifty years old in our schools.

This country is called "The Land of Schools."

CHILD LABOR LAW

Every child has the right to grow strong and become a useful man or woman.

There are parents who would sell the rights of their children.

There are people who, to become richer, would buy the rights of children.

The state has laws to protect children.

A child who is employed at hard work a certain number of hours each day cannot grow strong.

It is a law[1] that no child under working age shall be employed to work.

The employer of such a child may be arrested and fined.

The most useful people in the world are those who have been educated.

The best in life is not within the reach of people who have not been educated.

A law of the state requires parents to see that their children go to school.

[1] In nearly all the states.

Parents who disobey this law may be arrested and fined.

What may be done with the child who cannot be governed in the home?

The court has the right to take such a child away from his home.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Do you belong to a society?

Your society has rules or laws.

Who made those laws?

Your society made those laws.

Is there an Italian society in your city?

Only Italians belong to it. Why?

Because that is one of the laws of the society.

It is one of the *fundamental* laws.

In state government there are fundamental laws.

These fundamental laws are, together, called the *State Constitution.*

All state laws must agree with the State Constitution.

GOVERNOR AND OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Many laws are needed for the protection of people and property in a state.

Many officers are needed to enforce these laws.

The *Secretary of State* takes care of the state papers.

The *Treasurer* takes care of the state money.

The *Comptroller* is the bookkeeper of the state.

The *Superintendent of Schools* has charge of the schools of the state.

There are many other officers.

The chief officer of the state is the *Governor*.

Who is the governor of this state?

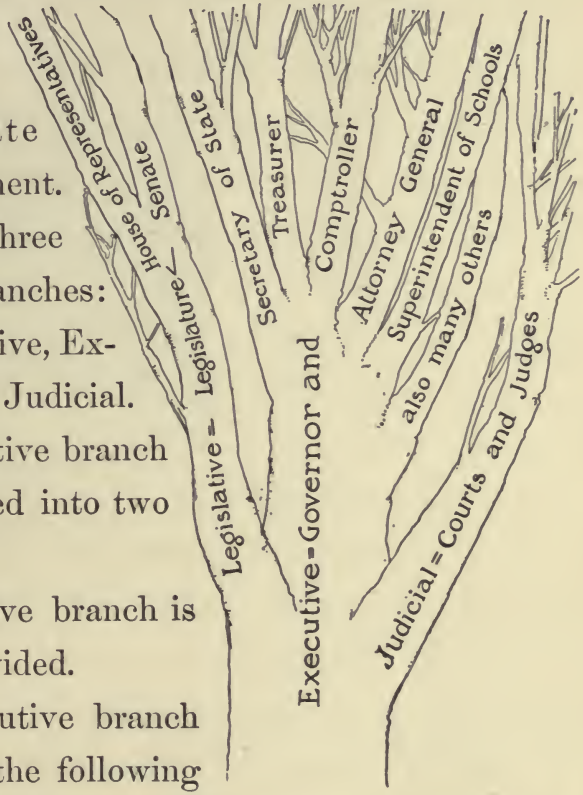
The people of the state choose the governor.

When a governor is chosen, a lieutenant-governor is also chosen.

In the absence of the governor his place is taken by the lieutenant-governor.

Laws are executed or enforced by the executive branch of government.

BRANCHES OF STATE GOVERNMENT



Let this tree stand for state government.

We see the three main branches: Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

The Legislative branch is divided into two parts.

The Executive branch is also divided.

In the Executive branch we see the following officers: *Governor*, *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, *Superintendent of Schools.* There are also many others.

The Judicial branch is made up of courts and judges.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Courts and Judges

States are divided into counties.

In what county do you live?

There is a court house in your county.

A Court House

People in your county who break state laws are tried there.

Each county has a court, called the *County Court.*

Each state has a supreme court.

The highest court of a state is its supreme court.[1]

A police court is lower than a state or county court.

On page 21 we read about a police court case.

[1] The highest court in New York state is called Court of Appeals.

In a police court the judge usually decides the case.

Sometimes a case decided in one court is heard again in a higher court.

Then we say the case is *appealed.*

Government has its judicial branch.

This branch explains and applies laws.

JURY AND WITNESSES

Cases tried in a county or a state court are usually decided by a *jury.*

A jury is a body of twelve men whose names have been chosen "by lot."

Almost any citizen may be called upon to act on a jury.

People are often called upon to tell in court what they know about a case on trial.

They are called *witnesses.*

A witness in court takes an oath to tell "*the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.*"

When a witness under oath tells what is not true, he may be arrested and sent to prison.

COUNTIES

As each state has its capital city, so each county has its *county seat.*

The court house is at the county seat.

We find important papers of the people at the court house; such as deeds, wills, etc.

Lawmaking in a county is done by a *County Board.*[1]

This board also helps to carry out, or *execute* laws.

The chief executive officer of a county is the sheriff.

The sheriff has charge of the jail and prisoners.

Other county officers are the *county clerk,* the *county treasurer,* the *county superintendent,* the *state* or *district attorney.*

[1] In many counties called the *Board of Supervisors.*

PART FOUR

AMERICA

Map Showing Routes of Early Explorers

This little boat is nearing a new land.
It has been on its journey many weeks.
You know the name of its brave commander.
All the world knows of Christopher Columbus.
All the world knows of his great discovery of America, October 12, 1492.

Everybody likes stories.

Many stories are told by maps.

We can read maps as we read books.

Look on the map on page 44 and find the line marked "Voyage of Columbus."

We see that Columbus sailed from Spain.

He landed on an island.

Now find the line marked "Voyage of John Cabot."

John Cabot was born in Italy, but in 1497 he was living in England.

He sailed from England to America in that year.

The next year Cabot's son sailed to America.

He landed on an island his father had discovered.

He also went on to the mainland.

There he planted the English flag.

Later that land was held by the French.

It was ruled again by the English after many wars with the French.

To-day, England rules all of Canada.

We have seen how America was discovered.

Let us see how it was named!

Amerigo Vespucci, in 1499, sailed to this country.

Amerigo Vespucci

He landed on the mainland of South America.

He made two other voyages to the New World.

When he went back to Europe he wrote about what he had seen.

This account was printed and many people read it.

The New World had no name until 1507.

In that year a writer, wishing a name for it, said, "The New World having been discovered by Amerigo or Americus, we will call it *America*."

So we see the word *America* on two large continents, North America and South America.

FIRST IMMIGRANTS TO AMERICA

The Spaniards discovered America.

Then people of other nations came.

Many of them found that America was a good place for homes. Many of them *settled* in America.

They settled in *colonies*.

There were Spanish colonies.

There were French colonies.

There were Dutch colonies.

There were English colonies.

There were also colonies of other nations.

Most of the first settlers in this country were English.

That is why the language of this country is English.

The first immigrants to America had a hard time.

Many of them were poor.

Often they had not enough to eat.

At first they had no houses.

Their lives were often in danger from wild animals and wild Indians.

Copyright by Detroit Photographic Co.

This boat is the *Mayflower*.

It brought the Pilgrims to America.

The Pilgrims came from England.

They were among the first immigrants to America.

They found no white people in America.

They found no houses in America.

They found Indians and wigwams.

The Pilgrims were brave men and women.

Brave men and women built up this beautiful country. They honored America.

If we honor America, we honor our native country.

When we sing "America" we sing
"Land of the Pilgrims' pride."

The Pilgrims were proud of America.

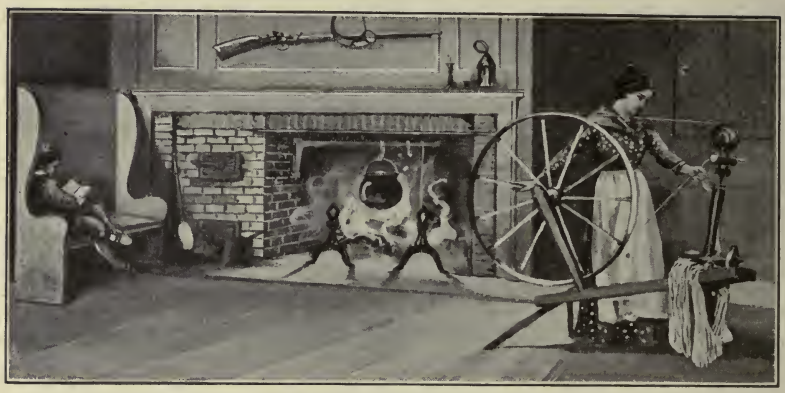
America has always been proud of the Pilgrims.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrims' pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims cut down trees and built houses.
They planted corn and vegetables.
The next winter they had enough to eat.
They said, "God has been good to us.
We will thank Him for His goodness."
They had a day of thanksgiving.
They asked some Indians to unite with them.
That was the first Thanksgiving Day.
Now, the American people have
Thanksgiving Day every year.



A Colonial Kitchen

There were thirteen colonies along the coast from Maine to Florida.

At first these colonies were under the rule of the country from which they came.

Later, England ruled over them all.

The colonists were asked to pay taxes to England.

At last these taxes became very heavy.

The colonists said, "We will not pay them."

Then the King of England sent soldiers to force the colonists to pay.

Ring! Ring the Liberty Bell!
There are crowds of people in the streets.
They hear the bell and they rejoice.
What does it tell?
It tells the people they are free.
Soon the story is heard over all the land.
The colonies no longer belong to England.
They are *independent* of England.
The Declaration of Independence is signed.

The Liberty Bell
In Independence Hall, Philadelphia

It was signed by the colonists themselves.
It was signed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.
The Fourth of July marks the birthday of our independence as a nation.

"It rang for liberty —
To tell the world that liberty means love,
And love of man for man makes nations free."

The trouble between England and the colonies lasted ten years.

It was ended by the war of the American Revolution.

In this war George Washington was a great leader.

He was the Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

All nations see in him a wise, great, and good man.

The country became free from England.

A new government was to be made.

Some of the officers under George Washington wished to make him a ruler.

They offered him a crown.

He said, "I have fought to make this country free from crowned rulers."

He refused their offer of power.

George Washington is called "The Father of his Country."

He was born in Virginia, February 22, 1732.

He died December 14, 1799

George Washington

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Every nation has its flag.

Every flag has its story — its history.

We see stars and stripes in our flag.

We count forty-eight stars in our flag.

We count forty-eight states in our country.

The Declaration of Independence had made each colony a state.

There were thirteen *original* states.[1]

Our first flag had thirteen stars.

Let us count the stripes! Thirteen — never more nor less.

The number of stripes in our flag tells us the number of original states in our country.

The number of stars tells us the number of states in our country to-day.

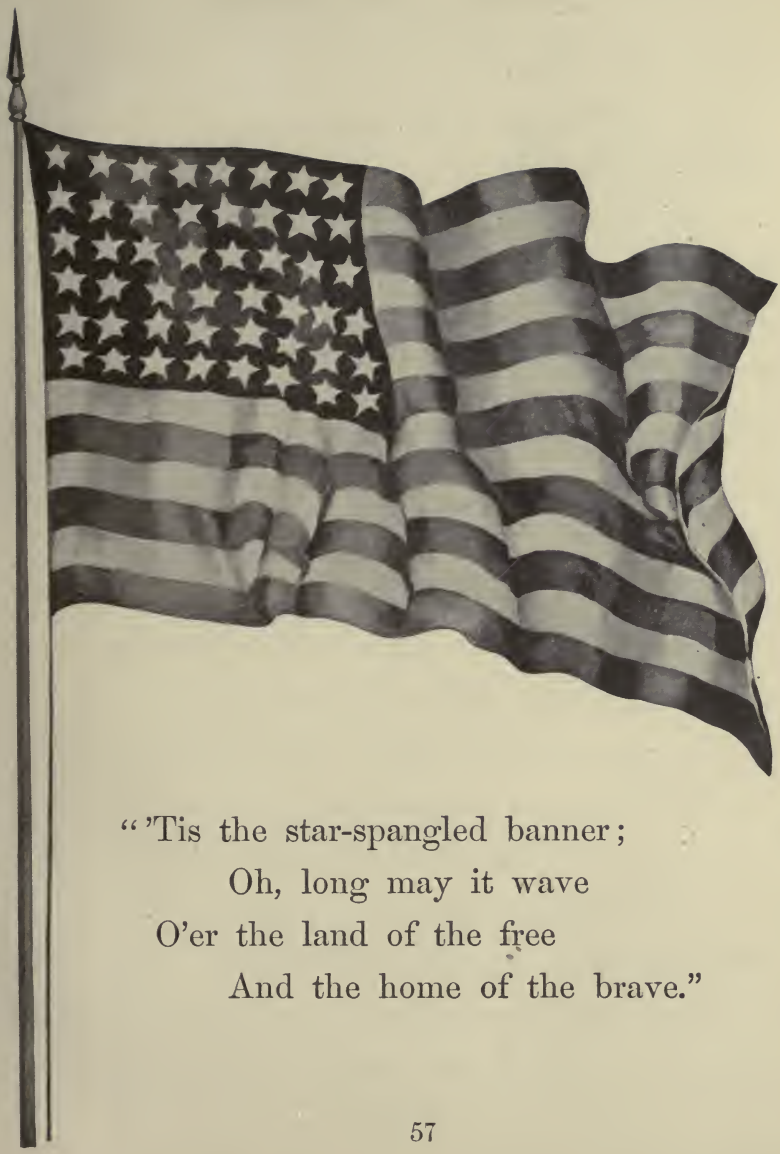
The stripes tell us of the past.

The stars tell us of the present.

The flag stands for the nation.

To honor the flag is to honor the nation.

[1] See note, page 61.



"'Tis the star-spangled banner;
Oh, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

"I won't," said John.

"You will," said Mary.

"These are my tools. I have the right to use them as I please."

"You have no right to make so much noise," said Mary. "I have the right to read my book in peace."

And so they quarreled.

When Mrs. White came in she found the children very unhappy.

"I know you are interested in your book, Mary. I know you are interested in your work, John," said the mother.

"You are *both interested* also in your home.

"Your home is a *common interest.* It is the *duty* of you *both* to make it a happy home. That is your *common duty.*

"It is true, you have many rights.

"Where there are rights there are also duties.

"*Common duty is the foundation of freedom.*"

A Common Interest

How slowly that horse jogs along!

"What has the rider in that bag?"

That is a mail bag.

It is on the road from New York to Boston.

A Post-Rider

This will be a seven days' journey.

Letters were carried in this way in George Washington's time.

There were no *conveniences* for carrying mail in those days.

To-day we find everything very convenient for sending and receiving letters.

Everybody likes to receive letters.

We enjoy a *common convenience* in our postal service.

It is one of the *common interests* of the nation.

OUR COMMON PROTECTION

A Common Interest

What steamship brought you to America?

At what port did you arrive?

Were you in danger while going into port?

"No, there was no danger."

Were there not dangerous rocks along the coast?

"Yes, but there are lighthouses to show people where these dangerous rocks are."

Sailors will keep away from these dangerous rocks.

Lighthouses also direct the sailors on their way.

The United States has a long coast line.

There are many dangerous rocks on the coast.

People from all the states travel by water.

The rocks are a *common danger.*

Lighthouses are a common protection.

Our common protection is a *common interest.*

THE STATES UNITED

History tells us how the thirteen[1] new states learned a lesson.

Each state had the right to govern itself, as it has to-day.

But the states formed a central government for protection and convenience.

Each state thought only of its own protection.

Each state thought only of its own convenience.

It thought only of its own interests.

It thought only of its own rights.

The states would give no rights to the central government.

Therefore the central government was very weak.

Soon the states began to quarrel with each other.

The central government could not help them.

Then the states saw that they were not really united.

[1] The thirteen original states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The states said, "Our common protection is a common interest.

Our common convenience is a common interest.

We have many common interests.

Let us unite for the *common good of all.*"

That is what we mean by the word *Nation:*— *United for the Common Good of All.*

The people had learned that *common duty* was the *foundation of freedom.*

People of the states met in convention.

They made a set of laws called the *United States Constitution.*

The states gave to the central government the right to care for the common interests of the nation.

Each state kept all other rights of government for itself.

The purpose of our national government is shown in the *Pre-amble of the United States Constitution.*

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The Pre-amble

"We, the people of the United States, in order

1. To form a more perfect *Union;*" —

to be united:

2. "To establish *Justice;*" —

equal rights to all:

3. "To insure domestic *Tranquillity;*" —

peace among ourselves:

4. "To provide for the *Common Defense;*" —

protection against unfriendly nations:

5. "To promote the general *Welfare;*" —

the common good of all:

6. "To secure the blessings of Liberty; do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

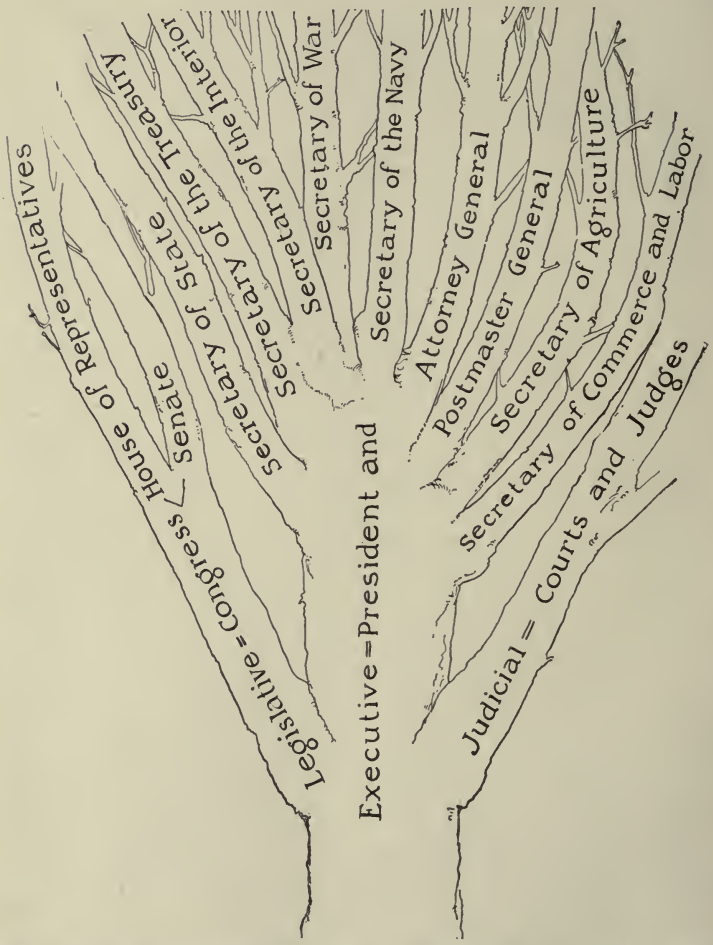
So was founded the United States.

So has it become one of the great nations of the world.

Signing the Declaration of Independence

PART FIVE

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



The government of our nation is called our "national" or "federal" government.

The states used their general plan of state government as a pattern for the national government

On page 39 we see the general plan of state government.

Let us compare it with the plan of our national government.

Each has three main branches: —

Legislative, Executive, Judicial.

The legislative branch in state government is called the *Legislature*, in national government, *Congress*.

The legislative branch in each is divided into two parts.

What are our state legislative bodies called?

In national government they are called the *Senate* and the *House of Representatives*.

Members of the House of Representatives are called *Representatives* or *Congressmen*.

Members of both houses of Congress are our national lawmakers.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

We are on our way to visit a capital city.

In what state is it?

It is not in any of the states.

It is in the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia was at one time a part of the state of Maryland.

It was cut out of Maryland when the city of Washington was made the national capital.

Washington is only a few hours' ride from New York.

From the northwest corner of our country to our nation's capital is a long journey.

Did you ask how long? More than 3000 miles.

Think of it! Nearly as far as some of you traveled in coming to America.

We see what a large country this is.

It is nearly as large as all Europe.

Officers of our national government from every state in the Union meet at Washington.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

This is our first day in Washington.

There are many government buildings to see.

Where shall we begin?

See that beautiful white dome against the blue sky! That is the dome of the capitol.

It is not far away, let us go there first!

We are told that it is the most beautiful building of its kind in the world.

Here we are at the capitol!

We enter! We are within the building where laws are made to govern our nation.

Hall of the House of Representatives

We shall not stop to count all of those desks. We know there must be more than four hundred.

Every representative has his desk.

The chair with the flag is the Speaker's chair.

The Speaker is the *presiding officer*.

The Senate Chamber

There are not so many desks in the senate chamber.

The senate numbers ninety-six members.

Two members from each state make up our United States Senate.

The Vice President of the United States is the presiding officer of the Senate.

How are the representatives chosen?

They are chosen by the people in the different states for a term of two years.

How many are sent from each state?

That depends upon the *population* of the state.

When the national Constitution was made, the population of our country was divided into groups of about 30,000 each.

These divisions of the country were called *congressional districts.*

The size of the congressional districts has changed much since the first division.

Our population now numbers nearly one hundred millions.

The congressional districts of our country now number more than four hundred.

Each of these districts sends its own representative, or congressman, to Washington.

Each United States representative must represent about the same number of people.

That man is going from house to house.

He has a large book.

We wonder what that book contains.

He will not tell us.

Neither will he tell our neighbors.

He will call upon us.

He will ask us many questions.

Census Taker

We may safely answer them.

He has the right to ask them.

He is an officer of the United States government.

He is a *census taker*.

If you doubt it, ask him to show you his badge.

The *United States census* is taken every ten years.

Once in ten years the people of the United States are counted.

When the whole number of people is known, it is easy to group them for congressional districts.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE[1]

Two senators from each state make up our United States Senate.

Little Rhode Island sends as many senators to Washington as the large state of Texas.

The states have equal power in the United States Senate.

United States Senators are chosen by the legislatures of the different states.

United States Senators are chosen for six years.

One-third go out of office every two years.

The Senate of the United States represents the states.

How does it represent the people?

The people choose the members of the state legislature.

The members of the state legislature choose the United States Senators.

All roads in our government can be traced to the people.

[1] This lesson can be taught best by use of map. See pages 26 and 27.

TO DECIDE TOO QUICKLY MAY BE TO DECIDE UNWISELY

"Mother, may I go to the park to-morrow?"

"I cannot decide now. I shall talk the matter over with your father."

"That is what you always say, and father says, 'I shall talk the matter over with your mother.'"

"Yes, we think it best not to decide too quickly. "*To decide too quickly may be to decide unwisely.*"

That was also the thought of the makers of our Constitution.

For this reason we have two houses of Congress.

A majority[1] vote of both houses is necessary before a bill may become a law.

The bill is then sent to the President to be signed.

If he does not sign it can it not become a law?

Yes, it may pass both houses again.

A bill then becomes a law if it receives a two-thirds vote of both houses.

[1] More than one-half.

THE WHITE HOUSE

The White House is the home of the President of our nation.

The White House has been the home of the President and his family since the year 1801.

It was the first public building in Washington.

George Washington, who was the first President, never lived there.

The White House is sometimes called the *Executive Mansion.*

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

The President

Who is the President?

What is his name?

I am sure everybody knows the name of the President.

The office of President is one of great honor.

The President is the first citizen of the United States.

Now let us see what his duties are!

The Constitution says, "*He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.*"

Think of it! The laws of this great nation!

Surely, the President has work enough to do.

Our Presidents have been hard-working men.

We have read that *Congress makes the laws.*

The President's work is to see that they are *executed.*

The President is the *chief executive officer of our nation.*

Congress tells what work shall be done.

The duty of the President is to see that the work is done.

He executes our national laws.

The work of executing our nation's laws is divided into departments.

Each department has its chief officer.

The President has power to appoint these chief officers: they are

Secretary of the State Department;
Secretary of the Treasury Department;
Secretary of the Interior Department;
Secretary of the War Department;
Secretary of the Navy Department;
Secretary of the Agricultural Department;
The Attorney-General;
The Postmaster-General;
The Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

These chief officers are together called the *President's Cabinet.*

Long ago one nation was the enemy of the other.

To-day this is not so.

To-day business is going on between the governments of all the great nations of the world.

Therefore all great nations have their ministers and consuls in other countries.

This country sends its ministers and consuls to other countries.

Our State Department at Washington has charge of this work.

Passports are given by the State Department.

There are War and Navy Departments in our national government.

Both the army and the navy have a school for the training of officers.

Officers for the army are trained at West Point, New York.

Officers for the navy are trained at Annapolis, Maryland.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Nothing can go on without money.

How is the nation's money collected?

By taxes on foreign goods, called *duty* or *tariff*, and by taxes on goods made in this country, called *internal revenue.*

DUTY OR TARIFF

"What is the cost of this cloth?"

"That is two dollars a yard."

"That is very expensive."

"Yes, that cloth is imported. Here is some at one dollar a yard. It is just as good, but it was made in this country."

"Why are imported goods so expensive?"

"Because goods sent into this country to sell are usually taxed.

This tax is called *duty* or *tariff*."

INTERNAL REVENUE

Do you see the blue stamp on that box of cigars?

Stamps like this are also to be found on such goods as beer, whisky, etc.

They are called *internal revenue* stamps.

Internal revenue is a tax on goods made in our own country.

Money collected as internal revenue is sent to the United States Treasury.

Money collected for postage stamps is sent to the United States Treasury.

Money collected as duty or tariff is also sent to the United States Treasury.

The United States Treasury is the great purse of the nation.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

What is the work of the Interior Department?

We might call this the "Home Department," because it takes care of the business of our own land.

It takes care of the public lands, copyrights, patents, etc.

We see the word *patented* on many things.

We find the word *copyright* in the front of this book and other books.

Patents and copyrights are granted by the Interior Department.

PUBLIC LANDS

Some people have gone to the west and taken up public lands.

These lands can be bought at a very low rate.

Many people do not know of the public lands.

Information about them can be obtained by writing to the Land Office, Washington, D.C.

37 South St., Washington, D.C.
March 14, 1913.

Dear James,

Why have I not received the letter you promised me? Were you careless in addressing it? If so, it may be at the Dead Letter Office.

To-day we saw many dead letters. There were many men and women opening them. You say, "It is against the law to open other people's letters." Yes, it is, but the addresses on these letters were so poorly written, the postman could not read them.

Dead letters are sent back to the writer, if possible. Sometimes the name of the writer cannot be made out. People sometimes lose money and letters in this way, as some of these letters contain money.

It is best to use a postal money-order in sending money by mail. I enclose a blank International Money Order. There are also domestic money orders. Money-orders can usually be bought at all city post-offices.

With kind regards to yourself and family,

Yours very truly,

George S. White.

STAMP

Mr. James Bruno,

~~127 Stone St.,~~

Fruitland, ~~Madison,~~

New Jersey.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

	UNITED STATES MONEY	FOREIGN MONEY
*No.*_____	*Amount,* $_____	_____

Payable in_____

(Spaces above this line to be filled in by the Postmaster.)

(Spaces below this line to be filled in with pen and ink by the applicant.)

Application for International Money Order

For the sum of_____

and_____

Payable to_____

(*Name of person who is to receive the money.*)

Address of person to whom the money is to be paid.

Town (or City) of_____

No._____ Street

County, Canton, Kreis, or Department_____

Province,_____

Country,_____

Sent by_____

Address of person by whom the money is sent.

No._____ Street

Town or City,_____

State of_____

Fruitland, N. J.,
April 2, 1913.

My dear George,

It was a great pleasure to me to receive your letter. It was forwarded to me from home. I came here the day after you went to Washington. I came here to work. I like my work very much. I am working a fruit farm "on shares." Working in the country will be much better for my health than working in the crowded city. Besides, it costs so much to live in the city.

John and his family are well and happy. They are living on a farm in the West. His children all go to school, but they help a little with the farm work. He writes that they are living well and also saving a little money.

He told me of the abandoned farms in the Eastern states. These are often sold at very low rates. Many of them are good farms.

We wished to know about some abandoned farms. We wrote to the capitals of the states in which these farms are located for information about them. The Department of Agriculture in the states has charge of these matters.

I wish I might be with you on your visit to the Agricultural Department at Washington. I am sure I should find that very interesting.

I hope to hear from you again before you return home.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

James Bruno.

Agricultural Building

Shall we enter this building?

Yes, we can here learn what kinds of plants and fruits are raised in this country.

We can also learn in what parts each kind can best be raised.

Our country has many agricultural interests.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has much work to do.

Among other things, it sends seeds and also information, free of charge, to farmers all over this country.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Immigrants Landing in America

We shall never forget our arrival in America.
There were many people at our port of arrival.
We saw many *officers of the government* there.
Did you see one of them write the letters "S. I." on the coat of any new-comer?
This new-comer was kept for *Special Inquiry.*
Perhaps you saw that man on your boat.
You thought any country might be glad to be rid of him.

The doors of this country are closed to all who might be a burden to the nation.

Every country has the right to make laws for its protection.

We have many immigration laws.

They protect the country and also protect the immigrant.

A million immigrants every year have been arriving in America.

This large number of new-comers causes many changes in matters of commerce and labor in this country.

Our government has a Department at Washington to look after these interests of the nation.

The Department of Commerce and Labor also carries out our immigration laws.

It takes care of the United States census.[1]

It provides for lighthouses.[2]

It has also a Division of Naturalization.[3]

[1] See page 73. [2] See page 60. [3] See pages 116, 118, 119.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

United States Supreme Court Room

The United States Supreme Court consists of nine judges called *Justices.*

This is the highest court in the land.

The lowest national courts are called district courts.

There are many district courts, each having its judge.

There are also circuit courts of appeals.

SUMMARY

We leave Washington to-day.

We have visited both houses of Congress, where our nation's laws are made.

We have also visited departments where we saw the execution of these laws.

We found that our nation's laws are not executed by the men who make them.

We visited the Supreme Court room.

The judges are not given a part in the making or in the execution of laws.

The power of each of the three branches of our government must be kept separate.

Some countries have the power of the three branches of government held by one person.

Such a government is called an "absolute monarchy."

Russia is an absolute monarchy.

The United States is not a monarchy.

It is a republic.

In a republic the people rule.

PART SIX

OUR REPUBLIC

How the People Rule

We read on page 61 how the new states learned a lesson.

Perhaps they said as some people say to-day, "What is the use of government?"

The states found that they needed a government for convenience and also for protection.

Then the people united.

They said, "The people of this land shall be free; they shall choose their rulers."

They shall govern through their rulers.

They shall govern by written law.

Our United States Constitution[1] is a written law.

It is the highest law of the land.

By this law United States government officers must be chosen by the people.

They may be chosen from any class of people.

How are they chosen?

[1] See page 63.

ELECTION DAY

This is Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

On this day men go to the polls to vote.

What are the polls?

What is the meaning of the word *vote?*

To *vote* means to *choose.*

An Election Booth

The polls are the voting places.

At the polls we see how the people rule.

After the polls close, the votes or ballots are counted.

More than one half of all the votes cast is a *majority.*

Sometimes no one candidate has a majority.

Then the candidate having the most votes for any office has a *plurality.*

The candidate having the most votes for an office is elected.

He is elected to do the work of our government.

If the voters are good and wise men, they will vote for good men to do the work of our government.

In a republic the government is like the people.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

On election day we see many polling places in a city.

Why are there so many polling places?

For the convenience of voters.

Can a man vote at more than one of these polling places on election day?

No, he cannot.

He cannot vote outside of the *election district* in which he lives.

How may it be known that a man votes but once on election day?

Let us see!

Some time before election day, you may have seen signs like this: —

VOTERS REGISTER HERE

These signs were in different parts of the city.

One of these signs was to be found in every election district.

Voters registered their names at these places.

There were election officers at these places.

It was the work of these officers to see that no one registered his name who had not the right to do so.

These officers require a man to answer certain questions before he may register his name.

A voter registers his name in the election district in which he lives.

A man cannot vote unless his name has been registered.[1]

When a man votes his name is marked, and he cannot vote again on that election day.

[1] This is the law in nearly all cities.

The voting is done in booths.

Only one voter at a time is allowed in the booth.

In most cities voting is done by use of a paper ballot.

A Voting Machine

A form of paper ballot is shown on page 100.

Paper ballots are not used in all cities.

In some cities a voting machine is used.

When a machine is used, voting is done by pulling a lever.

This registers the vote.

A man should know for which candidates he will vote before he enters the booth on election day.

He should also know how to vote for these candidates before he enters the booth on election day.

Elections are usually held in October or November.

City officers are elected by voters of the city.

County officers are elected by voters of the county.

State officers are elected by voters of the state.

A presidential election is held every four years.

The President is not elected directly by the people.

He is elected by a number of men called "electors."

These electors are chosen by the people.

A Vice President is elected at the same time and in the same way as the President.

Each state has as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

These electors elect the President.

The President and Vice President must be native citizens of this country.

They must have reached the age of thirty-five years.

To vote a straight ticket, stamp a cross (X) within the circle under the
of your party ticket and a cross (X) after each candidate not on your party ti
ALL MARKS EXCEPT THE CROSS (X) ARE FORBIDDEN.
ALL DISTINGUISHING MARKS AND ERASURES ARE FORBIDDEN

REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRATIC		INDEPEN. LEAGUE		SO
○ To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.		○ To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.		○ To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.		To vote stamp a
For Governor, HIRAM JOHNSON.		For Governor, THEODORE BELL.		For Rep. to Congress, WILLIAM STEPHENS		For J. S.
For Lieut. Governor, ALBERT WALLACE.		For Lieut. Governor, T. SPELLACY.		For County Clerk, C. G. KEYES.		For Lieu F. C.
For Secretary of State, FRANK JORDAN.		For Secretary of State, S. S. BAYLEY.		For County Superintendent of Schools, MARK KEPPEL.		For Secre E. A. C
For Treasurer, W. R. WILLIAMS.		For Treasurer, T. S. MALONE.				For T A. E.
For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, C. W. BELL.		For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, D. HAMMACK.				For Sta 36th Senat W. J.
For County Clerk, H. J. LELANDE.		For County Clerk, LOYD MATEE.				For Co G. B.
For Sheriff, W. A. HAMMEL.		For Sheriff, W. T. HARRIS.				For F. H
For District Attorney, J. D. FREDERICKS.		For District Attorney, T. L. WOOLWINE.				For Distr J. H. R
For Auditor, WALTER A. LEWIS.		For Auditor, FRED L. DWYER.				For A. F.
For Assessor, ED W. HOPKINS.		For Assessor, W. H. TRUITT.				For L. A.

The above is a part of a Cal

heading. To vote a split ticket, stamp a cross (X) in the circle at the head or whom you wish to vote.

D MAKE THE BALLOT VOID.

IST ght ticket X) within e.	PROHIBITION To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS	BLANK COLUMN The elector may write in the column below, the name of any person whose name is not printed on this ballot for whom he desires to vote.
r, N.	For Governor, SIMEON MEADS.	For Judge of Superior Court, PAUL McCORMICK.	For Governor,
rnor, ER.	For Lieut. Governor, M. W. ATWOOD.	GOOD GOV'T ORGANIZATION To vote a straight ticket stamp a cross (X) within the circle.	For Lieut. Governor,
State, ELL.	For Secretary of State, LUCIUS DALE.		For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
r, GS.	For Treasurer, W. P. FASSETT.		For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District,
tor, istrict. Y.	For State Senator, 36th Senatorial District, A. R. GRAHAM.		For County Clerk,
erk, LL.	For District Attorney, FRANK HUTTON.	For Judge of the Superior Court, F. FINLAYSON.	For County Superintendent of Schools,
	For Sheriff, J. De La MONTE.	For Tax Collector, W. DESMOND.	For Tax Collector,
rney, AN.	For District Attorney, FRANK S. HUTTON.	For District Attorney, T. L. WOOLWINE	For Recorder,
L.	For Auditor, WALTER A. LEWIS.	For Coroner, A. C. PRATT.	For Coroner,
ER.	For Assessor, E. W. HOPKINS.		For Surveyor,

a ballot, November, 1910.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION

On a ballot we see the names of candidates for election.

Who named these candidates for election?

They were named or "nominated" before election day by different gatherings of people.

These gatherings were called *caucuses*, *primaries*, and *conventions*.

The primary or ward meeting is the lowest convention.

It is also the most important convention.

Much depends upon the work done by the primaries.

At the *primaries*, nominations are made *directly by the people*.

The work of county, state, or national conventions is usually done by *representatives of the people*, or *delegates*.[1]

[1] Some states have what is called a "Direct Primary" system. In these states all voters may have a part in naming those who are to go on the state ballot. This is done at open primary meetings.

The ward people send delegates to the county convention.

The county convention sends delegates to the state convention.

The state convention sends delegates to the national convention.

Each political party has its caucuses, primaries, and conventions.

These conventions appoint delegates, and also name candidates for election.

The ward candidates are usually named at the primaries.

The county candidates are usually named by the county convention.

The state candidates are usually named by the state convention.

The national convention nominates the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The national convention is made up of national delegates.

Let us say Mr. X—— was a candidate for President.

Who nominated him? Delegates to the national convention of his political party.

Who were these delegates? They were men appointed by the delegates to the state conventions.

Who appointed the state delegates? The county delegates.

Who appointed the county delegates? The people who met together in the towns and wards of cities.

Each convention meets when called together by its committee.

Each political party has its committee.

One of the duties of these committees is to bring before the people the questions between the parties.

This is done through the newspapers and by public meetings.

The committees have duties of different kinds.

Your ballot[1] shows that there are several political parties.

There were political parties in this country as early as the year 1776.

They were called "Whigs" and "Tories."

The Tories did not wish independence from England.[2] The people who wished their independence were called "Whigs."

Since that time many questions have come up to divide the voters.

One of these questions has been, "Shall we have *free trade* or shall we have a *tariff?*"[3]

The wish of the people is shown by the vote.

We will uphold the wish of the greatest number of people.

A good citizen not only obeys laws which he likes; he also obeys laws which he does not like.

Our form of government is a good one. We will uphold it even if our candidate is not elected.

[1] See page 100. [2] See page 52. [3] See page 80.

A QUESTION WHICH DIVIDED THE VOTERS IN 1860

The question of *slavery* at one time divided the voters in this country.

A *slave* is a person who is not free.

He can be bought and sold like a horse.

The black or colored people in this country are called *negroes.*

The first negroes in America were brought here as slaves in the early days of the colonies.

At one time most of the people of the South thought slavery was right.

Most of the people of the North thought slavery was wrong.

The question had not been settled in 1860.

It became time to elect another President.

One political party named Abraham Lincoln for President.

Abraham Lincoln thought slavery did no one any good.

The question of slavery divided the voters.

"We will leave the Union," said some of the Southern states.

The question now became, "Shall the Union of States be saved or shall it be divided?"

This question caused a *Civil War.*

During the war President Lincoln set millions of slaves free.

The war lasted four years.

Then peace was made and the Union was saved.

The North and South became friends once more.

To-day we are all one Great Nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, in a log cabin in Kentucky.

When he was a boy, he worked as a laborer on a farm.

House in which Abraham Lincoln was born

Night was the only time he had for study.
By hard and patient work he rose higher and higher. He became a great man.
He was the leader in saving the Union.
In America, the son of the poorest man may become the greatest in the land.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS GIVEN AS A TRUST

A man's family is given to him as a trust.

It is his duty to protect his family.

It is his duty to work for the good of his family.

The right to vote is given as a trust.

This right is given for the public good.

It should be used for the public good.

A man should not vote for his own interests alone.

He should vote for the common good of all.

We see that a vote is not a thing to be bought or sold.

The man who buys or sells a vote is guilty of a great crime.

The voter has it in his power to make our government good or bad.

The best government in the world will go down if it is in the hands of bad men.

As men wish to live under a good government, a man in this country will wish to be a voter.

WHO MAY VOTE

Who are the voters?

In all the states men are allowed to vote.

In many states women vote only for officers of schools.

In a few states women may vote on a state ballot.

We see that the right to vote is given by state laws.

It is not given by national laws.

A man might have the right to vote in one state who would not have that right in another.

In nearly all the states two things must be true of the man who votes: —

He must have reached the age of twenty-one.

He must be a citizen of the United States.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

There are two classes of people in America: — *native* and *foreign born.*

Native-born people are those who were born in this country.

Foreign-born people are those who were born in some other country.

All of the native-born people are citizens of this country.[1]

In both classes are men, women, and children.

We see that men, women, and children may be citizens of this country.

Any child whose father is a native citizen is a citizen of this country.

A foreign woman may become an American citizen if she marries an American citizen.

An American woman loses her citizenship if she marries a man who has not given up his citizenship to a foreign country.

Citizens who have been guilty of high crimes may sometimes lose their citizenship.

Foreign-born people may become American citizens.

[1] A child born to foreign parents who are merely on a visit to this country is not an American citizen.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

There are two classes of citizens in America: — *native* and *foreign born.*

Both classes have equal rights.

A foreign-born citizen has all the rights that belong to the native-born citizen.

He has the same right to protection.

He has the same right to take part in the election of officers of our government.

He has the same right to hold office[1] under our government.

The poor and down-trodden of other countries may in this country become the greatest among men.

We read in the National Constitution: —

"*All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States.*"

Foreign-born citizens are called *naturalized citizens.*

[1] Except that of President and Vice President of the United States.

PART SEVEN

NATURALIZATION

One flag, one land, one heart, one hand,
One nation, evermore. — Holmes.

A Petitioner for Naturalization[1]

Mr. Poland is a native of Russia.
He came to America to earn his living.
He has chosen America for his home.
Mr. Poland wishes to become an American citizen.
He will ask a court of the state in which he lives to make him an American citizen.
He will go before the court with two witnesses.
A petitioner for naturalization and his witnesses are asked to prove: —

1. That the petitioner is a *good man;*
2. That he has lived in this country at least *five years, continuously* — that is, *year after year;*
3. That he has lived at least *one year* in the state;
4. That he has reached the age of *twenty-one;*
5. That it is at least *two years* since he obtained his *Declaration of Intention.*

[1] The cost to the petitioner for filing his petition for naturalization in court is four dollars.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION OR "FIRST PAPER"

A foreigner who has not been naturalized is called an *alien*.

An alien in this country may obtain his "First Paper" at any time after he has reached the age of eighteen years.

By going before a court of the state in which he lives, he may obtain a blank called "Facts for Declaration of Intention."[1]

This blank, filled out, will be returned to the clerk of the court, who will use it in making out his "Declaration of Intention."

A man may be asked to sign his name in English to his declaration.

When he petitions for naturalization he will need his declaration.

He will need to remember the date of it.

He cannot use it within *two years* nor after *seven years* from that date.

[1] See next page.

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Department of Commerce and Labor

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Washington

*Name in full*_____ *Age*_____ *years*
(Age at last birthday.)

*Occupation:*_____ *Color:*_____ *Complexion:*_____

*Height:*_____ *feet*_____ *inches.* *Weight:*_____ *pounds.*

*Color of hair:*_____ *Color of eyes:*_____

*Other visible distinctive marks:*_____

*Where born:*_____ (City or town.), _____ (Country.)

*Date of birth:*_____ (Month.), _____ (Day.), _____ (Year.)

*Present residence:*_____ (Number and street.), _____ (City or town.), _____ (State.)

*Emigrated from:*_____ (Port.), _____ (Country.) *Vessel*_____

*Last place of foreign residence:*_____ (City or town.), _____ (Country.)

*I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to*_____

_____ (Name.), _____ (Title.)

*Date of arrival in the United States:*_____ (Month.), _____ (Day.), _____ (Year.)

*Port of arrival:*_____ (City or town.), _____ (State.)

NOTE.— A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill out the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the Declaration of Intention. If the applicant landed on or after June 29, 1906, his declaration should not be filed until the name of the vessel is definitely given (or the name of the railroad or border port in the United States through which the alien entered) as well as the date of arrival.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

The court finds that Mr. Poland arrived in America *after June 29, 1906.*

The court therefore requires his *Certificate of Arrival.*

How is this to be obtained?

The letter form on the next page will show you how to obtain it.

Mr. Poland is given one of these letter forms.

He is also given a blank form like the one on page 119, *Facts for Petition for Naturalization.*

He will fill out these two blanks and forward them to the following address: —

CHIEF, DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A man's Certificate of Arrival cannot be made out if mistakes are made in filling out his *Request for Certificate of Arrival* or *Facts for Petition for Naturalization.*

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL

FOR USE OF ALIENS ARRIVING AFTER JUNE 29, 1906

Department of Commerce and Labor
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

CHIEF, DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: I came to this country after June 29, 1906. Please obtain a certificate showing my arrival in the United States and forward it to the Clerk of the _____
(Give title of court and city and county and state

_____
where court is located in which petition will be filed.)

for filing as the law requires, with the petition for naturalization, which I intend to file in that court.

In the accompanying statement[1] I have given the date I landed and the place of my arrival and shown the facts which will go in my petition for naturalization when it is filed.

Respectfully,

_____
(Name in full.)

_____
(Address.)

[1] "Facts for Petition for Naturalization." See next page.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

_____
(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention.)

1. My place of residence is _____, _____
(No. and name of street.) (City, county, state.)

2. My present occupation is _____

3. I was born on the ___ day of _____, 18___, at _____
(City.) (Country.)

and my last foreign residence was _____, _____
(City.) (Country.)

4. I emigrated to the United States from _____, _____
(Port of embarkation.) (Country.)

on or about _____ day of _____, 19___, and I arrived at the port of _____, _____, on the _____
(Port of arrival.) (State.)

day of _____, 19____, on the vessel _____

by first cabin _____, second cabin _____, steerage _____

at which time my height was _____ feet _____ inches;

complexion, _____; color of hair, _____; color of eyes, _____;

occupation, _____; destined to _____, _____,
(City.) (State.)

and accompanied by _____

5. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the _____ day of _____, 19___, at _____
(Location of Court.)

in the _____ court of _____

6. I am_____married. My wife's / husband's name was / is _____

He / She was born in _____ (City or town.), _____ (Country.) and is now deceased / now resides at

_____ (City or town.), _____ (Country.). I have_____child_____,

whose name, date and place of birth, and place of residence are as follows:

_____, born_____day of_____, 1___, at_____; resides at_____

_____, born_____day of_____, 1___, at_____; resides at_____

_____, born_____day of_____, 1___, at_____; resides at_____

7. I now owe allegiance to_____ (Name.), _____ (Title.)
8. I am able to speak the English language.
9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the

_____day of_____, 19_____, and in the

state of_____since the_____day of_____, 19___

10. Have_____heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

I previously petitioned for citizenship to the _____

court, at_____ (City or town.), _____ (State.) on the_____

day of_____, 19___, which was denied for the following

reason:_____

The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

_____
(Sign name in full.)

The witnesses for the petitioner must be citizens of the United States.

If they are naturalized citizens, they may be asked to show their certificates of naturalization in court.

The witnesses are obliged to prove: —

That they know the petitioner to be a good man;

That he has been living in this country *five years, continuously* — that is, *year after year;*

That he has lived *one year* in the state.

The petitioner has the same witnesses at the *last hearing* that he had at the *first hearing.*

If for some good reason, a witness in the first case cannot appear at the last hearing, what then is to be done?

Another witness may take his place.

When such a substitute is to appear, the fact should be made known to the court before the time set for the last or "final hearing."

Mr. Poland's *Declaration of Intention, Certificate of Arrival,* and *Petition for Naturalization* have been filed in court ninety days.

He now appears in open court.

There are many petitioners in the court room.

The judge enters! Three taps are sounded!

All in the court room stand up.

Another three taps! All are seated.

Mr. Poland's name is called.

The petitioners who are obliged to wait will not lose patience.

Disorder in court is *Contempt of Court,* for which a man may be arrested and fined.

Mr. Poland and his witnesses step forward.

They raise their right hands when the clerk reads the oath.

They must be ready to answer many questions in open court.

When they mean to answer "yes" or "no" they will not nod or shake their heads.

SOME QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE ASKED THE PETITIONER

The petitioner is often asked questions like the following: —

What is the name of this country?

Why is it called United States? *Because it is made up of many states united.*

How many states are there? *Forty-eight.*

How are they united? *Under one government.*

Who is the President of the United States?

What is his work? *To execute the laws of the nation.*

Who makes these laws? *Congress.*

Where are they made? *At Washington, our National capital.*

What are the two divisions of Congress? *The Senate and the House of Representatives.*

How many senators are sent to Washington from each state? *Two.*

How many representatives are there in Congress? *435.*

What is the highest court in the land? *The United States Supreme Court.*

What is the United States Constitution? *The fundamental law of the nation.*

In what state do you live?

Who is the chief executive officer of a state? *The governor.*

What is the name of the governor of this state?

Who makes the state laws? *The state legislature.*[1]

Where are the state laws made? *At the state capital.*

In what city do you live?

Who is the chief executive officer of your city?

What is his work? *To execute laws.*

Who make your city laws?

Name the three branches of government.

Which branch makes laws? *The Legislative.*

Which branch executes laws? *The Executive.*

Which branch applies laws? *The Judicial.*

[1] See note, page 29.

MR. POLAND IS ADMITTED AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

A Naturalization Court

The court decides that Mr. Poland would be a good American citizen.

Mr. Poland, with right hand raised, takes the *Oath of Allegiance,* which is read by the clerk:

"It is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly *Nicholas II, Czar of Russia,* of which I am now a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States."

Mr. Poland receives his Certificate of Naturalization.

He is now an American citizen. Also his wife, and children under twenty-one years of age, are, by this act, American citizens.

They have chosen this country for their home.

They will now love two countries.

They will love the land of their birth.

They will also love the land of their happiness.

They have chosen America above all other lands.

They ought to honor it above all other lands.

America has opened its doors to people of nearly all the nations of the world.

Let us prove to the world that all nations may live together as one nation. *Let us all be Americans!*

America was made great by the united people of many lands: *they were Americans.*

If we choose America as our home, obey America's laws, and make our lives useful in America, *we are Americans.*

VOCABULARY

TRANSLATED INTO

ITALIAN BY FERDINANDO CUNIBERTI
GERMAN BY HERMANN PFAEFFLIN
SWEDISH BY EMILE GILBERT BENZON
FRENCH BY CHARLES CARRON
POLISH BY MIECZYSŁAW KOWALSKI
GREEK BY CONSTANTINE VANN AND
EUSTRATIUS MYTARELLIS
YIDDISH BY OSCAR CAPLAN

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
a	uno, una	ein, eine, ein	en, ett
abandoned	abbandonato	aufgegeben	kvarlämna
able	capace	imſtande, fähig	skicklig
about	circa, intorno	ungefähr, im Begriff (ſein)	omkring
above	sopra	über, oberhalb	ofvan
absence	assenza	Abweſenheit	frånvaro
absolutely	assolutamente	abſolut, unbedingt	ovillkorligt
accompanying	accompagnante	begleitend	medföljde
account	relazione	Konto	beskrifning
act	agire	Handlung, handeln	handling
address	indirizzo	Adreſſe	adress
admit	ammettere	zulaſſen	antaga
after	dopo	nach	efter
again	ancóra	wieder	igen
against	contro	gegen	emot
age	età	Alter	ålder
ago	fa, tempo fa	vor	längesedan
agree	convenire	übereinkommen	öfverensstämma
agriculture	agricoltura	Ackerbau	åkerbruk
air	aria	Luft	luft
alien	straniero	Ausländer	utländning
all	tutto	all	allt, alla
allegiance	fedeltà	Huldigung, Gehorſam	trohet
allow	permettere	erlauben, geſtatten	tillåta
almost	quasi	faſt, beinahe	nästan
alone	solo	allein	ensam
along	lungo	mit, entlang	längsmed
also	anche	auch	också
amendment	ammenda	Verbeſſerung, Zuſatz	förbättring
among	fra	unter	ibland

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
un, une	jakiś	εἷς	אַ
abandonné	opuszczony	καταληφθείς	פערלאזן
capable	potrafić	ἱκανός	פעהיג
environ, au sujet de, de	około	περί	ווענען
au dessus	ponad	ὑπεράνω	איבער
absence	nieobecność	ἀπουσία	אבוועזנהייט
absolument	stanowczo	ἀπολύτως	ניט אנדערש
accompagnant	towarzysząc	συνοδευόμενος	בעגלייטען
récit	zdanie, sprawy	ἀφήγησις	רעדענונג
acte, agir	działać	ἐνεργῶ	נעזען טהאט
adresse	adres	διεύθυνσις	אדרעסס
admettre	wpuścić, przyznać	παραδέχομαι	אריינלאזן
après	potem	μετά	נאכדעם
encore	znowu	πάλιν	נאך אמאל
contre	przeciw	ἐναντίον	נעגען
âge	wiek	ἡλικία	אלטקייט
il y a	temu	πρό	צוריק
s'accorder avec, convenir	zgodzić	παραδέχομαι	איינשטימען
agriculture	rolnictwo	γεωργία	ערד־ארבייט
air	powietrze	ἀήρ	לופט
étranger	cudzoziemiec	ξένος	אויסלענדער
tout, tous	wszystko	πᾶς	אללע
fidélité, obéissance	wierność	πειθαρχία	טרייהייט
permettre	pozwolić	ἐπιτρέπω	ערלויבען
presque	prawie	σχεδόν	ביינאהע
seul	sam	μόνος	אליין
le long de	wzdłusz	κατά μῆκος	מיט, צוזאמען
aussi	także	ἐπίσης	אויך
amendement	poprawka	ἐπιδιόρθωσις	פערבעסערונג
parmi, entre	między	μεταξύ	צווישען

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
an	uno, una	ein	en
and	e, ed	und	och
animal	animale	Tier	djur
another	un altro	ein Anderer, einander	en annan
answer	risposta	Antwort, antworten	svar
any	qualunque	irgend (ein)	någon
appeal	appellare	appellieren	anhållan
appear	comparire	erſcheinen	uppenbara sig
applicant	applicante, rivolgersi	Applikant, Bewerber, Bittſteller	ansökare
apply	applicare	anwenden	göra bruk af
appoint	nominare	ernennen	tillsätta
army	armata	Armee, Heer	armé
around	intorno	um	omkring
arrest	arrestare	arretieren, verhaften	arrest
arrive	arrivare	ankommen	anlända
ashes	cenere	Aſche	aska
ask	domandare	fragen, bitten	fråga
automobile	automobile	Automobil	automobil
away	via	weg, fort	bort
baby	bambino	Kindchen	barn
bad	cattivo	böſe, ſchlimm	dålig
badge	distintivo	Abzeichen	orden
bag	borsa	Sack	säck
baggage	bagaglio	Gepäck	baggage
ball	palla	Ball	boll
ballot	scheda	Stimmzettel, Stimme	valsedel
be	essere	ſein	vara

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
un, une	jakiś	εἷς	אַ
et	i	καί	אונד
animal	zwierze	ζῷον	טהיר
un autre, une autre	inny	ἕτερος	אנאנדערע
répondre, réponse	odpowiedzieć	ἀπάντησις	ענטפער
quelque	ktoś	ὅποιος	אירגענד
appel, appeler	appelować	ἀνακαλῶ	אפעלירען
comparaître	pokazać się	ἀναφαίνομαι	ערשיינען
qui fait une demande	zgłaszający się	αἰτητής	קאנדידאט
faire une demand appliquer	zgłosić się, używać	μεταχειρίζομαι, αἰτῶ	אנווענדען־ניצען
nommer	mianować	διορίζω	בעשטימען
armée	wojsko, armia	στρατός	אַרמע סאלדאטען
autour de	naokoło	πέριξ	ארום
arrestation, arrêter	aresztować	συλλαμβάνω	ארעטירען
arriver	przybyć	ἀφεκνούμαι	אנקומען
cendres	popioł	τέφρα	אַשעם
demander	pytać się	ἐρετώ	בעטען
automobile	samochód	αὐτοκίνητον	אטאמאביל
loin	precz	μακράν	אוועק
bébé	dziecię	βρέφος	קליין קינד
mauvais, méchant	niedobry	κακός	שלעכט
insigne	oznak	παράσιμον	צייכען
sac	worek	σάκκος	זאק
bagage	pakunki	ἀποσκεναί	באגאש
balle, pelote	piłka do gry	σφαῖρα	פּילקע
ballottage, scrutin	głos	ψῆφος	גאלקע
être	być	εἶναι	זיין

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
beautiful	bello	ſchön	skön
because	perché	weil	emedan
become	divenire	werden	blifva
been	stato	geweſen	varit
beer	birra	Bier	bir
before	avanti, innanzi	vor	innan
begin	cominciare	beginnen, anfangen	börja
belong	appartenere	gehören	tillhöra
besides	oltre	außer	dessutom
better	meglio	beſſer	bättre
between	fra	zwiſchen	emellan
bill	progetto di legge	Rechnung, Vorlage	sedel, lagförslag
birth	nascita	Geburt	födelse
black	nero	ſchwarz	svart
blank	modulo, carta	blank	oskrifvet
blessing	benedizione	Segen, Segnung	välsignelse
boat	battello	Boot	båt
body	corpo	Leib, Körper	samling
boil	bollire	ſieden	koka
bonfire	falò	Freudenfeuer	lusteld
book	libro	Buch	bok
book-keeper	ragioniere	Buchhalter	bokhållare
born	nato	geboren	född
both	ambo	beide, beides	båda
bottle	bottiglia	Flaſche	flaska
bounce	saltare	losſpringen	att hoppa
boy	ragazzo	Knabe, Junge	gosse
branch	ramo	Zweig	gren, släktled
brave	valoroso	tapfer, brav	tapper
break	rompere	brechen	bryta, krossa
breathe	respirare	atmen, ſchnaufen	andas

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
beau	śliczny	ὡραῖος	שטהנג
à cause, parce que	gdyż	ἐπειδή	ווייל
devenir	stać się	γίνομαι	צוא ווערן
été	był	ὤν	בן געווען
bière	piwo	ζῦθος	ביער
avant, auparavant	przed	πρίν	פֿריהער
commencer	zacząć	ἀρχίζω	אנפאנגן
appartenir	należeć	ἀνῆκω	צוא נעהערן
en outre, d'ailleurs	oprócz	πρός-τούτοις	איסער
mieux, meilleur	lepszy	καλλήτερον	בעסער
entre	między	μεταξύ	צוא ווישן
projet de loi	projekt do prawa	νομοσχέδιον	נעזעץ־פראיעקט
naissance	urodzenie	γέννησις	נעבורטה
noir	czarny	μαῦρος	שוואַרץ
modèle, formule	blankiet	σχέδιον (κενός χῶρος)	לידינג
bénédiction	błogosławieństwo	εὐλογῶν	בענטשונג
bateau	łódź	πλοῖον	שיף
corps	ciało	σῶμα	קערפער
bouillir	gotować	βράζω	קאָכן
feu de joie	polny ogień	χαρμόσυνα πυρά	פֿריידע־פֿיער
livre	książka	βιβλίον	בוך
teneur de livres	buchalter	λογιστής	בוכ־האלטער
né	urodzony	ἐγενήθη	געבארן
tous les deux	obadwa	ἀμφότεροι	ביידע
bouteille	butelka	φιάλη	פלאש
sauter	podrzucać	παταγῶ	שפרינגן
garçon	chłopiec	παῖς	אינגל
branche	gałąź	κλάδος	אבטהיילונג
brave	odważny	ἀνδρεῖος	העלדיש
casser, (law) enfreindre la loi	łamać	θραύω	ברעכן
respirer	oddychać	ἀναπνέω	אטהעמען

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
bridge	ponte	Brücke	brygga, bro
bring	portare	bringen	hämta
brother	fratello	Bruder	broder
build	fabbricare	bauen	bygga
burden	carico	Bürde, Laſt	börda
bureau	ufficio	Bureau, Kanzlei	byrå
burn	bruciare	brennen	bränna
business	affari	Geſchäft, Beſchäftigung	affär
busy	occupato	beſchäftigt	brådtom
but	ma	aber	men
buy	comprare	kaufen	köpa
by	da, per	mit, durch	vid, förbi
cabin	cabina	Kajüte, Kabine	kajuta, hytta
call	chiamare	rufen, nennen	besöka, kalla
candidate	candidato	Kandidat, Bewerber	tjänstsökande
cannon	cannone	Kanone	kanon
cans	barattoli	Kannen, Büchſen	kannor
capital	capitale	Kapital, Hauptſtadt	kapital
car	tram	Eiſenbahnwagen	vagn
careful	cauto	ſorgfältig	aktsam
careless	negligente	nachläſſig	vårdslös
carry	portare	tragen, fahren	bära
cart	carretta	Karre	kärra
case	caso	Fall	inför rätten
cause	causare	Urſache	orsak
census	censo	Cenſus, Zählung	folkräkning
central	centrale	central	central
certain	certo	gewiß, ſicher	säkert
certainly	certamente	ſicherlich, gewiß	säkerligen

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
pont	most	γέφυρα	בריק
apporter	przynieść	φέρω	ברינגען
frère	brat	ἀδελφός	ברודער
bâtir, construire	budować	κτίζω	בילדען
fardeau, charge	ciężar	φορτίον	לאסט
bureau, commode	biuro	γραφεῖον	קאנטאר
brûler	palić	καίω	ברענען
affaires	przedsiębiorstwo	ἐργασίαι	גישעפֿט
occupé	zajęty	ἀπησχολημένος	בישעפֿטיגט
mais	lecz	ἀλλά	אבער
acheter	kupować	ἀγοράζω	קויפֿען
par	obok, przy	ὑπό, παρά	בייא אדער נאהענט
cabine, cabane	buda, kajuta	καλύβη	קאיוטע
appeler, visiter	nazwać, wizyta	καλῶ	רופֿען
candidat	kandydat	ὑποψήφιος	קאנדידאט
canon	kanon	πυροβόλον	קאנאן
boîte à conserves	blaszany kubeł	μετάλλινον κυτίον	קאן
capitale	stolica	πρωτεύουσα	הויפט־שטאדט
tramway	tramwaj	ἁμάξιον	קאר־באהן
soigneux, attentif	uważny	προσεκτικός	פארזיכטיג
négligent	niedbały	ἀπρόσεκτος	אבנעלאזען
porter	nieść	φέρω	טראגען
chariot, charrier	wóz	κάρρον	פֿוהר
cas	sprawa	ὑπόθεσις	נעריכטס־פראצעס
cause	być przyczyną	προξενῶ αἰτία	אורזאכע
recensement	spis	ἀπογραφή	פאלקס־צוהלונג
central	środkowy	κεντρικός	מיטעלסטען
certain	pewny	βέβαιος	בעשטימט
certainement	bez wątpienia	βεβαίως	נעווים

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
certificate	certificato	Beſcheinigung, Schein	attest
chance (by)	casualmente	Zufall	tillfälligtvis
change	cambiare	ändern, verändern	ombyte
charge	aver cura	fordern, belaſten, verlangen	uppdrag
chargeable	tassabile	belaſtbar	anklagansvärdt
charter	privilegio	Freibrief	previlegationsbref
check (off)	cancellare	markieren	utstryka
chief	capo	Haupt, Chef	öfverste
child	fanciullo	Kind	barn
children	fanciulli	Kinder	barn-flera
choice	scelta	Auswahl, Wahl	urval
choose	scegliere	wählen	utvald
cigar	sigaro	Cigarre	cigarr
citizen	cittadino	Bürger	medborgare
city	città	Stadt	stad
civil	civile	bürgerlich	borgerlig
class	classe	Klaſſe	klass
clean	pulire	rein	ren
clerk	scrivano	Commis	handelsbetjänt
close	chiudere	dicht, nahe	nära
cloth	stoffa	Tuch	tyg, kläde
clothing	vestiario	Kleidung	klädesvaror
coast	costa	Küſte	kust
coat	giacca	Rock	rock
collect	esigere	ſammeln, einziehen	kollektera
college	collegio	Kollegium, Hoch-ſchule	gymnasium
colony	colonia	Kolonie	koloni
color	colore	Farbe	färg
come	venire	kommen	kom
comfort	comodità	Bequemlichkeit	bekvämdhet

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
certificat	świadectwo	πιστοποιητικόν	ציינגיס
par hasard	przypadkiem	κατὰ τύχην	ציפֿאל
changer	zmienić	ἀλλαγή	אומבייטען
être chargé de, charge	mieć dozór	φύλαξις	אויפֿזיכט
payable	podpadający	πολυέξοδος	קאסט־שפּילינ
charte, privilège	dokument	δίδω προνόμιον	טרלויבנים־פּאפּיר
effacer	wykreślić	διαγράφω	אבנעהאלטען
chef	główny	ἀρχηγός	העכסטע
enfant	dziecko	παιδίον	קינד
enfants	dzieci	παιδία	קינדער
choix	wybór	ἐκλογή	וואהל
choisir	wybrać	προτιμῶ	אויסנעקליבען
cigare	cygar	σιγάρον	סיגאר
citoyen	obywatel	πολίτης	בירגער
ville	miasto	πόλις	שטאדט
civil	domowa	εὐγενής	בירגערליכע
classe	klasa	τάξις	קלאס
propre, nettoyer	czysty	καθαρός	ריין
employé, commis	clerk	ὑπάλληλος	שרייבער
fermer	przymknąć	κλείω	פֿערמאכען
drap, étoffe	sukno	ὕφασμα	טוך
vêtements	ubranie	ἱμάτια	קליידער
côte	brzeg	ἀκτή	ברעג
paletot, habit	surdut	ἔνδυμα	אויבער־מאנטל
recueillir, ramasser	zebrać	συλλέγω	אויפֿנעמען
collège	gimnazyum	Πανεπιστήμιον	יוניווערזיטעט
colonie	kolonia	ἀποικία	בעזעצטע לאנד
couleur	color	χρῶμα	קאליר
venir	przyjść	ἔρχομαι	קום
confort	wygoda, pocieszyć	παρηγορία	טרייסט

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
commander	comandante	Befehlshaber	anförare
commence	cominciare	anfangen	begynna
commerce	commercio	Handel	handel
commission	commissione	Kommiſſion	kommission
committee	comitato	Kommittee, Ausſchuß	kommité
common	comune	gewöhnlich	allmän
compare	paragonare	vergleichen	jämföra
complexion	colorito	Hautfarbe	hy
congress	congresso	Kongreß	kongress
constitution	costituzione	Verfaſſung, Konſtitution	regeringsform
consul	console	Konſul	konsul
contain	contenere	enthalten	innehålla
contempt	irriverenza	Mißachtung	förakt
continent	continente	Erdteil	fastland
continuously	continuamente	beſtändig, fortwährend	beständigt
convenience	convenienza	Bequemlichkeit	läglighet
convention	convenzione	Konvention	sammankomst
cook	cuocere	kochen	kokerska
copy	copiare	Kopie, Abſchrift	afskrift
copyright	diritto d' autore	Verlagsrecht	förlagsrättighet
corn	granoturco	Mais, Korn	majs
corner	angolo	Ecke	hörn
corridor	corritoio	Gang, Korridor	korridor
cost	prezzo	koſten	kostnad
cotton	cotone	Baumwolle	bomull
council	concilio	Rat	rådsförsamling
count	contare	zählen	grefve
country	paese, campagna	Land	fädernesland
county	contea	Grafſchaft	provins

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
commandant	komendant	διοικητής	קאמאנדיר
commencer	zacząć	ἄρχομαι	אנפאנגן
commerce	przemysł	ἐμπόριον	האנדעל
commission	polecenie	ἐπιτροπή	קאמיסיאן
comité	komisya	ἐπιτροπή	קאמיטעט
commun	zwyczajny	κοινόν	געזואהנליכע
comparer	porównać	συγκρίνω	פערגליכען
complexion	cera	χροιά	אויסזעהען
congrès	kongres	σύγκλητος	קאנגרעסס
constitution	konstytucya	σύνταγμα	קאנסטיטוציע
consul	konsul	πρόξενος	קאנזול
contenir	zawierać	περιέχω	עמהאלט
mépris	pogarda	καταφρόνησις	פֿעראכטונג
continent	stały ląd	ἤπειρος	שטיק לאנד
continuellemer	stale	συνεχῶς	נאכאנאנד
convenance	wygoda	ἁρμόδιος	בעקוועמליכקייט
convention	sejm	συνάθροισις	פערזאמלונג
cuisinier, faire cuire	gotować	μάγειρος	קיכער
copie, copier	kopia, wzór	ἀντίγραφον	קאפיע
droits d'auteur	prawo kopii	δικαίωμα συγγραφῆς	שוץ נעגען נאכמאכען
blé, maïs	kukurydza	ἀραβόσιτος	קארן
coin	róg	γωνία	ווינקעל
corridor	korytarz	διάδρομος	אריינגאנג
prix	koszt	τιμή	קאסט
coton	bawełna	βάμβαξ	באוועל
conseil	rada	συμβούλιον	אדוואקאט
compter	rachować	λογαριάζω	צעהלען
pays, campagne	kraj	πατρις, ἐξοχή	לאנד
département	hrabstwo	ἐπαρχία	אויעזד

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
court	corte	Gericht, Hof, Gerichtshof	domstol
cover	coprire	decken, bedecken	betäcka
crime	delitto	Verbrechen	brott
crowd	folla	Menge, drängen	folkmassa
crown	corona	Krone	krona
cure	curare	Heilung, Kur, heilen	läkedom
custom-house	dogana	Zollhaus	tullhus
cut	tagliare	ſchneiden	skära
danger	pericolo	Gefahr	fara
date	data	Datum, datieren	dato
day	giorno	Tag	day
death	morte	Tod	död
deceased	morto	verſtorben	afliden
decide	decidere	entſcheiden	bestämma
declaration	dichiarazione, proclamazione	Erklärung	förklaring
deed	atto	Tat	dåd
definitely	definitivamente	beſtimmt	uttryckligen
delegate	delegato	Delegat	representant
denied	negato	verweigert	nekad
department	dipartimento	Departement	department
depend	dipendere	abhängen	lita på
desk	scrittoio	Pult	skifbord
destined	destinato	beſtimmt	öde
die	morire	ſterben	dö
different	differente	verſchieden	olika
direct	diretto	direkt, gerade, anweiſen	direkt
directly	direttamente	direkt	strax
dirty	sporco	ſchmutzig	smutsig

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
tribunal	sąd	δικαστήριον	נעריכטס־הויז
couvrir	przykryć	καλύπτω	צודעק
crime	zbrodnia	ἔγκλημα	פערברעכען
foule	ścisk	ὄχλος	פולע מענשען
couronne	korona	κορώνα	קרוין
guérir, cure	leczyć	ἰατρεύω	היילען
douane	dom celny	Τελωνεῖον	צאלל־הויז
couper	ciąć	κόπτω	נעשניטענע
danger	niebezpieczeństwo	κίνδυνος	נעפֿאהר
date, dater	data	ἡμερομηνία	דאטע
jour	dzień	ἡμέρα	טאג
mort	śmierć	θάνατος	טויד
décédé	zmarły	τελευτή	נעשטארבענע
décider	zdecydować	ἀποφασίζω	עטשיידען
déclaration	deklaracya	δήλωσις	ערקלעהרונג
acte, titre	akt	πρᾶξις	נעריכטס־פאפיר
d'une manière définitive	szczególnie	ὡρισμένος	בעשטימט
délégué	delegat	ἀπεσταλμένος	דעלעגאט
démentir, refuser	zaprzeczony	ἠρνήθην	אבגעלייקענט
département	wydział	διαμέρισμα	אבטהיילונג
dépendre	zależeć	ἐξαρτῶμαι	אבהיינגען
bureau	biurko	γραφεῖον	שרייב־טיש
destiné	przeznaczony	προορίζομαι	בעשטימט
mourir	umrzeć	ἀποθνήσκω	שטארבען
différent	różniący się	διάφορος	אנדערע
direct	kierować, prosto	διευθύνω	וויזען, גלייכער
directement	wprost	εὐθύς	גלייך
sale	brudny	ῥυπαρός	שמוציג

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
discover	scoprire	entdecken	uptäcka
disease	malattia	Krankheit	sjukdom
dish	piatto	Schüſſel	fat
disobey	disubbidire	ungehorſam ſein	vara olydig
disorder	disordine	Unordnung	vara i olag
distance	distanza	Entfernung	afstånd
distinctive	distintivo	eigenthümlich	tydlig
district	distretto	Diſtrikt	domsaga
divide	dividere	teilen	dela
do	fare	tun	göra
doctor	medico	Doktor	doktor
dollar	dollaro	Dollar	dollar
dome	cupola	Kuppel (Dom)	kupigt tak
domestic	domestico	häuslich, einheimiſch	inhemsk
door	porta, uscio	Türe	dörr
doubt	dubbio	zweifeln	tvifvel
down	giù, abbasso	nieder	ned
Dr.	D^{r}	Dr. (Doktor)	dr.
drive	condurre, spingere	treiben	köra
drop	lasciar cadere	Tropfen, fallen laſſen	släppa
drugs	droghe	Arznei	drog
dry	secco, asciugare	trocken	torr
during	durante	während	under tiden
Dutch	Olandese	holländiſch	tysk
duty	dovere, tassa	Pflicht, Abgabe	skatt, skyldighet
each	ciascuno	jeder	hvarje
early	presto	früh, zeitig	tidigt
east	levante, est	Oſt (en)	oster

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
découvrir	odkryć	ἀνακαλύπτω	אויסגעפֿינען
maladie	choroba	νόσος	קראנקהייט
plat	półmisek	πινάκιον	טעלער
désobéir	nieusłuchać	ἀπειθῶ	ניט־פֿאלגען
désordre	nieporządek	ἀταξία	אים־אַרדנונג
distance	odległość	ἀπόστασις	וויטקייט
distinctif	odznaczający	χαρακτηρισμός	מיט אונטערשיד
district	powiat	ἐπαρχία	נעגענד
diviser	podzielić	διαιρῶ	אבטהיילען
faire	czynić	κάμνω	טהאן
docteur, médecin	doktor	ἰατρός	דאקטאר
dollar	dolar	δολλάριον	דאלער
dôme	kopuła	δόλος	קאפּ פון אַ נעביידע
domestique	domowy	οἰκιακός	היימישע
porte	drzwi	θύρα	טהיר
douter	wątpić	ἀπορία	צווייפֿעל
en bas	na dót	κάτω	אראפּ
Dr., docteur, médecin	Dr.	Ἰατρός	דאקטאר
conduire	jechać	ὁδηγῶ	טרייבען
laisser tomber	upuścić	ῥίπτω	אראפּנעווארפֿען
drogues	aptekarski towar	φάρμακα	היילמיטלען
sec	suszyć	ξηρόν, ξηραίνω	טרוקען
pendant	podczas	διαρκοῦντος	וועהרענד
Hollandais	Holendry	ὁλλανδός	האללאנד
devoir, tâche	obowiązek, podatek	καθήκον, καθῆκον	שטייער אדער פֿליכט
chaque, chacun	każdy	ἕκαστος	יעדערער
de bonne heure, premier	wcześnie, pierwszych	ἐνωρίς	פֿרי, ערשטע
est	wschód	ἀνατολή	מזרח זיט

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
easy	facile	leicht	lätt
eat	mangiare	eſſen	äta
education	istruzione	Erziehung	bildning
eight	otto	acht	åtta
eighteen	diciotto	achtzehn	aderton
either	l' uno o l' altro	jeder, oder, entweder	hvilkendera
elect	eleggere	wählen	välja
emigrate	emigrare	auswandern	emigrera
employ	impiegare	anſtellen, beſchäftigen	lega
empty	vuoto	leer	tom
enclose	includere	einſchließen	innesluta
end	fine	Ende, enden	slut
enemy	nemico	Feind	fiende
enforce	metter in vigore	in Kraft ſetzen, durchführen	genomdrifva
English	inglese	engliſch	engelska
enjoy	godere	genießen	njuta
enough	abbastanza	genug	nog
enter	entrare	eintreten, betreten	inträda
entrance	entrata	Eingang	ingång
equal	uguale	gleich	jämlike
establish	stabilire	errichten, einſetzen	påbörja
Europe	Europa	Europa	Europa
every	ogni	jeder	hvarenda
everybody	ognuno	jedermann	hvarenda en
examine	esaminare	prüfen	undersöka
execute	eseguire	ausführen	utföra
executive	esecutivo	exekutiv	styresman
exit	uscita	Ausgang	utgång

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
facile	łatwy	εὔκολον	נריגנ
manger	jeść	τρώγω	עסטן
éducation	wykształcenie	σπουδή	ווּיסענשאפֿט
huit	ośm	ὀκτώ	אכט
dix-huit	ośmnaście	δεκαοκτώ	אכצעהן
l'un ou l'autre, soit, ou	którykolwiek	ἑκάτερος	אדער
élu, élire	wybrać	ἐκλέγω	איינוועהלען
émigrer	emigrować	μεταναστεύω	אויסוואנדערען
employer	wynająć	ἐργαζομαι	בעשעפטיגען
vide	wypróżnić	κενός	ליידיגע
inclure, inclus	załączyć	ἐγκλείω	ענטהאלטען
fin, bout	zakończyć	τέλος	ענדע
ennemi	nieprzyjaciel	ἐχθρός	אומפריינד
mettre en vigueur	zmusić	ἀναγκάζω	נייטן
anglais	angielski	Ἀγγλικά	ענגליש
se réjouir, s'amuser	używać	ἀπολαύω	נעניסען
assez	dośyć	ἀρκετά	נעוג
entrer	wejść	εἰσέρχομαι	אריינגעהן
entrée	wchód	εἴσοδος	אריינגאנג
égal, égaler	równy	ἴσος	גלייך
établir	ustanowić	ἱδρύω	גרינדען
Europe	Europa	Εὐρώπη	יוראפּ, אייראפּא
chaque	każdy	καθείς	יעדערע
chacun, toute le monde	każdy człowiek	ὅλοι μαζύ	יעדער איינציגער
examiner	egzaminować	ἐξετάζω	אונטערזוכען
exécuter	wykonać	ἐκτελώ	אויספֿירען
exécutif	wykonawczy	ἐκτελεστικός	בעאמטע צוא אויס־ פֿירען א נעוועג
sortie	wyjście	ἔξοδος	אויסגאנג

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
expensive	dispendioso	teuer, koſtſpielig	dyrbar
eyes	occhi	Augen	ögon
fact	fatto	Tatſache	faktum
factory	fabbrica	Fabrik	fabrik
faithfully	fedelmente	treulich	troget
family	famiglia	Familie	familj
farm	fattoria	Farm, Bauerngut	gårdsegendom
fast	veloce	ſchnell, feſt	fort
father	padre	Vater	fader
federal	federale	bündiſch	förbundsmässig
fee	tassa	Gebühr	afgift
feed	nutrire	füttern	föda
feel	sentire	fühlen	känna
feet	piedi	Füße	fötter
fever	febbre	Fieber	feber
few	pochi	wenige	få
fidelity	fedeltà	treue	trovärdighet
fifty	cinquanta	fünfzig	femtio
file	registrare	einreichen	registrera
fill	riempire	füllen	fylla, i fylla
finance	finanza	Finanz	finans
find	trovare	finden	finna
fine	multa, bello	Strafe, Geldſtrafe	plikta
finish	finire	beendigen	fullborda
fire	fuoco	Feuer	eld
fire-cracker	petardo	Schwärmer	fyrverkeri
fire-escape	scala di salvataggio	Rettungsleiter	räddningsstege
first	primo	erſt	först

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
cher, coûteux	kosztowny	δαπανηρός	טהיירע
yeux	oczy	ὀφθαλμοί	אויגן
fait	fakt	πράξις	פֿאקט
usine, fabrique	fabryka	ἐργοστάσιον	פֿאבריק
ûdèlement	wiernie	πιστός	נעטריי
famille	rodzina	οἰκογένεια	פֿאמיליע
ferme	gospodarstwo rolnicze	ἀγρός	פּארם
vite	prędko	ταχύς	גיך
père	ojciec	πατήρ	פֿאטער
fédéral	federalny	συμμαχικός	וואס נעהערט צוא א בונט
honoraires	wynadgrodzenie	ἀμοιβή	בעצאהלונג
nourrir	karmić	τρέφω	פֿיטערן
sentir	czuć	αἰσθάνομαι	פֿילן
pieds	stopy	πόδες	פֿים
fièvre	gorączka	πυρετός	היקקריינק
quelques, peu	kilka, mało	ὀλίγοι	ווייניג
fidélité	wierność	πιστότης	טרייהייט
cinquante	pięćdziesiąt	πεντήκοντα	פֿיפֿציג
classer, mettre au dossier	składać dokumenta	καταγράφω	נעשטעלט אין ארדענונג
remplir	wypełnić	γεμίζω	אנפיללען
finance	finanse	οἰκονομικά	זאכן פֿון פֿינאנץ
trouver	znaleźć	εὑρίσκω	געפֿינען
amende, beau	kara	πρόστιμον, ὡραῖος	שטראף, שענן
finir	ukończyć	τελειόνω	ענדיגען
feu	ogień	πῦρ	פֿייער
pétard	fajerwerka	πυροτεχνήματα	ארטיקלען פֿון עקס־פּלאזיון
escalier de sauvetage	schody od ognia	κλίμαξ πυρκαΐάς	פֿייער־רעטונגס
premier	pierwszy	πρῶτος	ערשטע

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
fish	pesce	Fiſch, fiſchen	fisk
five	cinque	fünf	fem
flag	bandiera	Flagge	flagga
flame	fiamma	Flamme	flamma
float	sventolare, galleggiare	ſchwimmen, ſchweben	flyta, svaja
following	seguente	folgend	följande
food	cibo, viveri	Nahrung, Speiſe	mat
for	per	für, ſeit	för
force	forzare	Gewalt	styrka
foreign	straniero	fremd, ausländiſch	utländsk
forever	per sempre	für immer	alltid, för evigt
forget	dimenticare	vergeſſen	glömma
form	forma	Form, Geſtalt	form
forty	quaranta	vierzig	fyratio
forward	avanti	vorwärts, befördern	framåt
foundation	fondamento	Grundlage	grundval
four	quattro	vier	fyra
fourth	quarto	viert	fjärde
free	libero	frei	fri
freedom	libertà	Freiheit	frihet
French	francese	franzöſiſch	franskt
fresh	fresco	friſch	frisk
friends	amici	Freunde	vänner
from	da	von	från
front	fronte	Vorderſeite	front
fruit	frutto	Frucht, Obſt	frukt
fuel	combustibile	Feuerungsmaterial	bränsle
full	pieno	voll	full
fundamental	fondamentale	fundamental	väsendtlig
furnished	fornito	geliefert, möbliert	inredt

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
poisson	ryba	ἰχθύς	פיש
cinq	pięć	πέντε	פֿינף
drapeau	chorągiew	σημαία	פֿאָהן
flamme	płomień	φλόξ	פֿלאָם
radeau, flotter	unosić	ἐπιπλέω	פֿלאָטערן
suivant	następujący	ἀκόλουθα	פֿאלגענדעס
aliment	pokarm	τροφή	עסענווארג
pour	dla, za	διά	פֿיר
force, forcer	przymusić	ἰσχύς	נייטן
étranger	cudzoziemczy	ξένος	אויסלענדיש
pour toujours	na zawsze	διά πάντοτε	פיר אלע מאל
oublier	zapomnieć	λησμονῶ	פארגעסן
forme	forma	μορφή	נעשטאלט
quarante	czterdzieści	τεσσαράκοντα	פֿערציג
en avant	naprzód, przesłać	πρόσω	פֿאראויס
fondation	fundament	θεμελίωσις	גרונדינג
quatre	cztery	τέσσαρα	פֿיער
quatrième	czwarty	τέταρτος	פֿערטער
libre	wolny	ἐλεύθερος	פֿרייא
liberté	wolność	ἐλευθερία	פֿרייהייט
français	francuski	Γάλλος	פראנצויזיש
frais	świeży	νωπός	פֿרישע
amis	przyjaciele	φίλοι	פֿרײַנדע
de	od, z	ἀπό	פֿון
façade, devant	przód	πρόσθιον	פֿאדערזייט
fruit	owoce	καρπός	פֿרוכט
combustible	materyał na opał	καύσιμος ὕλη	הייצמאטעריאל
plein, rempli	pełny	πλήρης	פֿולל
fondamental	fundamentalny	σεμελιώδης	וואס ליגט גרונדליך
meublé, fourni	dostarczony	προμηθευθείς, ἐπιπλομένος	פֿערזארגט

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
game	giuoco	Spiel	spel
garbage	immondizie	Abfall	afskräde
gathering	raccolta	Anſammlung	samling
general	generale	allgemein	general
germ	germe	Keim	bacille
get	procurare, ottenere	bekommen, werden	mottaga
give	dare	geben	gifva
go	andare	gehen	gå
God	Dio	Gott	Gud
good	buono	gut	god
government	governo	Regierung	regering
governor	governatore	Guverneur	guvernör
gown	gonna, toga	Kleid	kåpa
grammar	grammatica	Grammatik	grammatika
grant	concedere	bewilligen	tillåta
grass	erba	Gras	gräs
great	grande	groß	stor
group	gruppo	Gruppe	grupp
grow	crescere	wachſen	växa
guide	guida	führen	vägvisare
guilty	colpevole	ſchuldig	skyldig
hair	capelli	Haar	hår
hand	mano	Hand	hand
handle	manico, maneggiare	behandeln	vidröra, handtera
happy	felice	glücklich	lycklig
hard	grave, duro	hart, ſchwer	hårdt, svår
have	avere	haben	hafva
he	egli, esso	er	han
head	testa, capo	Kopf, Haupt	hufvud
health	salute	Geſundheit	hälsa
hear	sentire, udire	hören	höra

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
jeu	zabawa	παιγνίδιον	שפּיעל
résidus de ménage	odpadki kuchenne	σκύβαλα	מיסט
récolte, assemblage	zgromadzenie	συλλέγω	צוזאמען קלייבען
général	powszechny	στρατηγός	געזאנלי־צ
germe	zarodek	σπέρμα	זאמען־קערעניעדעל
avoir, obtenir	dostać	ἀποκτῶ	קריגען
donner	dać	δίδω	געבען
aller	iść, pójść	πηγαίνω	גיא
Dieu	Bóg	Θεός	נאט
bon	dobry	καλός	גוט
gouvernement	rząd	κηβέρνησις	רעגיערונג
gouverneur	gubernator	κηβερνήτης	רעגיערער
robe	szata	ἐσθής	קלייד
grammaire	gramatyka	γραμματική	גראמאטיק
concession, accorder	udzielić	παραχωρώ	בעווילגען
herbe	trawa	χλόη	גראז
grand	wielki	μέγας	גרויס
groupe	grupować, grupa	συνάθροισις	גרופּע
croître, grandir	róść	μεγαλόνω	וואקסען
guide	przewodnik	ὁδηγός	וועג־וויזער
coupable	winny	ἔνοχος	שולדיג
cheveux	włosy	κόμη	האָר
main	ręka	χείρ	האנד
toucher, manier	ruszać, rączka	λαβίς, ἅπτομαι	האנדלען
heureux	szczęśliwy	εὐτυχής	גליקליך
dur	twardy, trudny	σκληρός	הארט
avoir	mieć	ἔχω	האבען
il, lui	on	αὐτός	ער
tête	głowa	κεφαλή	קאפ
santé	zdrowie	ὑγεία	געזונדהייט
entendre	słyszeć	ἀκούω	הערען

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
heart	cuore	Herz	hjärta
heavy	pesante	ſchwer	tungt
height	altezza	Höhe	höjd
help	aiuto	Hülfe, helfen	hjälp
here	quì	hier	här
heretofore	finora	bisher	hitintills
high	alto	hoch	hög
hills	alture, colline	Hügel	kullar
history	storia	Geſchichte	historia
hold	tenere	halten	fäste, hålla
home	casa	heim, Heimat	hem
honor	onore	Ehre	ära
hope	sperare, speranza	Hoffnung, hoffen	hoppas
horse	cavallo	Pferd	häst
hot	caldo	heiß	hett
hour	ora	Stunde	timma
house	casa	Haus	hus
how	come	wie	huru
hundred	cento	hundert	hundra
hurry	fretta	Eile, eilen	skynda
husband	marito	Ehemann	man, make
I	io	ich	jag
if	se	wenn	om
immigrant	immigrante	Einwanderer	invandrare
important	importante	wichtig	viktigt
imported	importato	importiert	importeradt
impure	impuro	unrein	osundt
in	in, dentro	in	in
inch	misura di centimetri, 2,53, pollice	Zoll	tum
independent	independente	unabhängig	självständig
Indian	indiano	Indianer	Indian

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
cœur	serce	καρδία	הארץ
lourd	ciężki	βαρύς	שווערע
hauteur	wysokość	ὕψος	הויכטקייט
secours, aide	pomoc	βοηθῶ	הילף
ici	tutaj	ἐδῶ	דא
autrefois, jadis	dotąd	πρότερον	פריהער
haut	wysoki	ὑψηλός	הויך
collines	góry	λόφοι	בערג
histoire	historya	ἱστορία	געשיכטע
tenir	trzymać	κρατῶ	האלטען
chez soi, maison	dom	οἶκος	אהיים
honneur	honor	τιμή	עהרע
espoir	mieć nadzieję	ἐλπίς	האָפען
cheval	koń	ἵππος	פערד
chaud	gorący	ζεστός	הייסע
heure	godzina	ὥρα	שטונדע
maison	dom	οἰκία	הויז
comment	jak	πῶς	ווּיא
cent	sto	ἑκατόν	הונדערט
pressé, être pressé	spieszyć	βία	הייליען
mari	mąż, małżonek	σύζυγος	פערהיראטהער מאן
je	ja	ἐγώ	אין
si	jeżeli	ἐάν	אויב
immigrant	imigrant	μετανάστης	אריינוואנדערער
important	ważny	σπουδαῖον	נויטיג
importé	sprowadzony z innego kraju	εἰσάγεται	אריינגעשיקטע
impur	nieczysty	νοθευμένος	אום־ריין
en, dans	w	ἐντός	אין
pouce	cal	δάκτυλος	אינטש
indépendent	niezależny	ἀνεξάρτητος	אונאבהענגיג
Indien	Indyan	Ἰνδιάνος	אינדיאנער

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
information	informazione	Belehrung	underrättelse
initiative	iniziativa	Initiative	inledningsvis
inquiry	indagine	Frage, Nachfrage	förfrågning
inside	internamente	innerhalb	på insidan
intention	intenzione	Absicht	afsigt
interest	interesse	Intereſſe	intresse
internal	interno	inner, inländiſch	invärtes
international	internazionale	international	internationell
into	in, verso, dentro	in, hinein	in uti
island	isola	Inſel	ö
it	il, la, lo, egli, esso, ciò, ecc.	es	det
Italian	Italiano	Italiener	italienare
itself	esso stesso	es ſelbſt, ſich	det själf
jail	prigione	Gefängnis	fängelse
jog	trotterellare	ſtoßen	stöt-vis
journey	viaggio	Reiſe	resa
judge	giudice	Richter	domare
judicial	giudiziale	gerichtlich, richterlich	rättänkande
June	giugno	Juni	juni
jurisdiction	giurisdizione	Jurisdiktion, Machtgebut	utslag i rätten
jury	giuria	Jury, Geſchworenengericht	edsvurenrätt
keep	tenere	halten	behålla
kerosene	petrolio	Petroleum	fotogen
kind	gentile, specie	Art	sort
king	re	König	konung, kung
knives	coltelli	Meſſer	knifvar

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
renseignement, information	uwiadomienie	πληροφορία	נאכריכט
initiative	inicyatywa	πρώτη βαθμίς	איניציאטיוו
recherche, enquête	pytanie	ἔρευνα	אונטערזוכונג
dedans	wewnątrz	ἐντός	אינווענדיגסטען
intention	zamiar	σκοπός	אבזיכט
intérêt	interesować	ἐνδιαφέρομαι	אינטערעסט
intérieur	wewnętrzny	ἐσωτερικός	אינערליך
international	międzynarodowy	διεθνής	צווישען־פֿעלקער
en, dans, dedans	w	μέσα	אין
île	wyspa	νῆσος	אינזל
il, le, la, cela	ono, to	αὐτό	עס
Italien	Włoch	Ἰταλός	איטאליענער
lui-même, elle-même	się	μόνον του	עס זעלבסט
prison	więzienie	φυλακή	טורמע
trottiner	wlec się	σύρομαι	ציא בעוועגען
voyage	podróż	ταξείδιον	ריזע
juge	sędzia	δικαστής	ריכטער
judiciaire	sądowy	δικαστικός	גערעכטליך
juin	Czerwiec	Ἰούνιος	יוני
juridiction	władza	δικαιοδοσία	גערעכטליכע מאכט
jury	sąd przysięgłych	ἔνορκοι	גערעכטם־מענשען
garder, tenir	trzymać	φυλάττω	האלטען
kérosine	nafta	πετρέλαιον	נאזע
aimable, gentil	dobry, gatunek	εἶδος	סארטען, נוטער
roi	król	βασιλεύς	קעניג
couteaux	noże	μαχαίραι	מעסערם

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
know	conoscere	kennen, wiſſen	veta
labor	lavoro	Arbeit	arbeta, arbete
lamp	lampada	Lampe	lampa
land	sbarcare, terra, paese	Land	landstiga, hemland
landlord	padrone di casa	Hauseigentümer	husvärd
language	lingua	Sprache	språk
large	largo	groß	stor
last	ultimo, durare	letzt, dauern	vara
later	piu tardi, dopo	ſpäter	sednare
law	legge	Geſetz	lag
leader	capo	Führer	ledare
learn	imparare	lernen	lära
least (at)	almeno	wenigſtens	åtminstone
leave	lasciare	verlaſſen	lämna
legislative	legislativo	geſetzgeberiſch	lagstiftande
leisure	agio	Muße, Freizeit	maklighet
less	meno	weniger	mindre
let	permettere	laſſen	låtom
letter	lettera	Brief, Buchſtabe	bref, bokstaf
lever	leva	Hebel	häfstång
liberty	libertà	Freiheit	frihet
license	licenza	Lizenz	laga rätt
lieutenant	luogotenente	Leutnant, Stellvertreter	löjtnant
life	vita	Leben	lif
light	luce, accendere	Licht, leicht	ljus, lysa
lighthouse	faro	Leuchtturm	fyrbåk
like	come, piacere	wie, mögen	tycka om, likadant
line	linea	Linie	linje

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
savoir, connaitre	znać, wiedzieć	γνωρίζω	וויסן
travail	pracować	ἐργασία	ארבייט
lampe	lampa	λάμπα	לאמפ
pays, terre	ląd, wylądować	χώρα, ἀποβιβάζομαι	לאנד
propriétaire	właściciel	γαιοκτήμων	איינגעהימער פון היזער
langue	mowa, język	διάλεκτος	שפראך
grand	wielki, duży	εὐρύς	גרויס
dernier, durer	ostatni	τελευταῖος	לעצטע
plus tard, ensuite	później	ἀργότερον	שפעטער
loi	prawo	νόμος	געזעץ
conducteur, chef	wódz	ἀρχηγός	פירער
apprendre	uczyć się	μανθάνω	לערנען
au moins	przynajmniej	ὀλίγιστον	צום וועניגסטענס
quitter	opuścić	ἐγκαταλείπω	פֿערלאזן
législature	prawodawczy	νομοθετικόν	געזעקמאכונג
loisir	wolny czas	ἀργία	פרייע צייט
moins	mniej	ὀλιγώτερον	ווייניגער
laisser	niech	ἀφίνω	לאזן
lettre	list	ἐπιστολή, γράμμα	בריף
levier	lewar	μοχλός	אויפהייבער
liberté	wolność	ἐλευθερία	ערלויבנים, פרייהייט
licence, patente	pozwolenie	ἄδεια	ערלויבנים
lieutenant	porucznik	τοποτηρητής	שטעלפֿערטרעטער
vie	życie	ζωή	לעבן
lumière	lekki, jasny, oświecić	φῶς, φωτίζω	ליכטיג, גרינג
phare	latarnia morska	φάρος	בעלייכטונג היזער
comme, aimer	lubić, jak, tak	ὅμοιος, ἀγαπῶ	אזוי ווי
ligne	linia	γραμμή	שורה

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
little	piccolo, poco	klein, wenig	lite-t
live	vivere, abitare	leben, wohnen	lefva
locate	situare	plazieren	bosätta
log	ceppo	Klotz	stock
loiter	vagabondare	lungern	slå dank
long	lungo	lang	lång
lose	perdere	verlieren	tappa, förlora
lot, (by-)	apprezzamento, a [sorte	Baustelle, durch Loos	tomt, val
love	amare	lieben	kärlek
low	basso	niedrig	låg, dålig
lung	polmone	Lunge	lunga
mail	posta	Post	post
main	principale	Haupt	hufvudsaklig
mainland	terraferma	Festland	fastlandet
majority	maggioranza	Majorität, Mehrheit	majoritet
make	fare	machen	göra
man	uomo	Mann, Mensch	man
mansion	ricca dimora	Wohnhaus	fint residenshus
many	molti	viele	många
map	mappa	Landkarte	karta
marks	segni	Marken, Kennzeichen	märken
marriage	matrimonio	Heirat	bröllop
marry	sposare, maritare	heiraten	gifta sig
match	fiammifero	Streichholz	tändsticka
matter	materia, sostanza	Angelegenheit, Sache	sak
may	potere	mag, kann	kanhända
mayor	sindaco	Bürgermeister	borgmästare
mean	significare	meinen	betyda
meat	carne	Fleisch	kött

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
petit, un peu	mały	μικρός	ביסעל
vivre, habiter, demeurer	żyć, mieszkać	ζῷ	לעבן־וואהנען
placer, situer	leżeć, ulokować	τοποθετῶ	בעשטימען אן ארט
bûche	kloc	κορμός	קלאָץ
trainer, flaner	wałęsać się	διατρίβω	נארנישט טהאן
long	długi	μακρός	לאנג
perdre	zgubić	χάνω	פערלירען
lot, au sort	lota, losami	κτῆμα, κλῆρος (διά)	לאטערי, פלאץ
aimer	kochać	ἀγαπῶ	ליבען
bas	niski	χαμηλός	נידריג
poumon	płuca	πνεύμων	לונג
poste, courrier	poczta	ταχυδρομεῖον	בריף־וואכען
principal	główny	κεντρικός	הויפט
continent	stały ląd	ἤπειρος	פעסטע־לאנד
majorité	większość	πλειονότης	נרעסטער טהייל
faire	robić	κάμνω	מאכען
homme	mężczyzna	ἄνθρωπος	מאן
demeure somptueuse	piękne mieszkanie	μεγαλοπρεπής οἶκος	העררען הויז
plusieurs	wiele	πολλοί	פֿולע
carte géographique	mapa	χάρτης Γεωγραφικός	לאנד־קארטע
marques	znaki	σημεῖα	צייכענס
mariage	związek małżeński	γάμος	חתונה
marier, épouser	ożenić	ὑπανδρεύομαι	חתונה האבען
allumette	zapałka	πυρεῖα	שוועבעל
matière	rzecz	ὑπόθεσις	אנגעלענהייט
pouvoir	mogę, może	δύναμαι	מעג
maire	burmistrz	δήμαρχος	בירגער־מייסטער
vouloir dire, moyen	podły znaczyć	σημαίνει	מיין, שלעכט
viande	mięso	κρέας	פלייש

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
meet	incontrare	treffen, begegnen	möta
member	membro	Glied, Mitglied	medlem
mice	sorci	Mäuſe	möss
middle	mezzo	Mitte, Mittel	midt
mile	miglio	Meile	mil
milk	latte	Milch	mjölk
million	milione	Million	million
minister	ministro	Miniſter	minister
mistake	sbaglio	Irrtum, Fehler	misstag
monarchy	monarchia	Monarchie	monarki
Monday	lunedì	Montag	måndag
money	denaro	Geld	penningar
month	mese	Monat	månad
more	più	mehr	mer
mother	madre	Mutter	moder
mountain	montagna	Berg	berg
Mr.	Sig^r	Herr	herr
much	molto	viel	mycke
must	dovere	muß	måste
naked	nudo	nackt	naken
name	nome	Name, nennen	namn
nation	nazione	Nation	nation
native	nativo	eingeboren	inföding
naturalize	naturalizare	naturaliſieren	blifva medborgare
navy	marino	Flotte	flotta
near	vicino, presso	nahe	nära
need	bisogno	brauchen	behof
necessary	necessario	notwendig	nödvändig
neighbor	vicino	Nachbar	granne
neither	ne l' uno, ne l' altro	keiner	ingendera
never	mai	nie	aldrig
new	nuovo	neu	ny

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
rencontrer	spotkać	συναντῶ	טרעפֿן
membre	członek	μέλος	מיטגליד
souris	myszy	ποντικοί	מיז
milieu, moyen	środek	κέντρον	מיטעלמטער
mille	mila	χιλιόμετρον	ווּיאַרסט
lait	mleko	γάλα	מילך
million	million	ἑκατομμύριον	מיליאן
ministre	minister	πρεσβευτής	נעזאנדטטער
erreur, faute	błąd	λάθος	טעות
monarchie	monarchia	μοναρχία	מאנארכיש
lundi	poniedziałek	Δευτέρα	מאנטאג
argent	pieniądze	χρήματα	נעלד
mois	miesiąc	μήν	מאנאט
plus	więcej	περισσότερον	מעהרער
mère	matka	μήτηρ	מוטער
montagne	góra	ὄρος	הויבער בארג
Monsieur, Mr.	Panie	κύριος	הערר
beaucoup	wiele	πολύ	מערסטע
falloir, devoir	muszę	πρέπει	מוז
nu	nagie	γυμνός	נאקעט
nom	imię, nazwisko	ὄνομα	נאמען
nation	naród	ἔθνος	פֿאלק
natif	rodzinny	ἰθαγενής	געבוירנערטער
naturaliser	naturalizować	πολιτογράφω	זיך מאכען פֿאר א בירגער
marine	marynarka	ναυτικόν	פֿלאטע
près	blisko	πλησίον	נאהענט
besoin, avoir besoin	potrzebować	χρειάζομαι	בעדארף
nécessaire	potrzebny	ἀναγκαῖον	נויטהווענדיג
voisin	sąsiad	γείτων	נאכבאר
ni l'un ni l'autre	żaden, ani	οὔτε	קיינע
jamais	nigdy	ποτέ	קיין מאל נים
nouveau, neuf	nowy	νέον	נייע

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
next	prossimo	nächſt	näst
nibble	mordere, rossic-chiare	nagen	nafsa
night	notte	Nacht	natt
nine	nove	neun	nio
no	no, nessuno	nein	nej
noble	nobile	edel, adlig	ädel
noise	rumore	Lärm, Geräuſch	oljud, oväsen
nominate	nominare	nominieren	utnämna
north	nord, settentrione	Nord	norr
northwest	nord-ovest	Nordweſt	nordväst
not	non	nicht	inte
nothing	niente, nulla	nichts	ingenting
November	Novembre	November	november
now	ora, adesso	nun, jetzt	nu
number	numero	Zahl, Nummer	nummer
oath	giuramento	Eid	ed
obey	ubbidire	gehorchen	lyda
oblige	obbligare	verpflichten	förpliktad
obstruct	ostruire	hindern, verhindern	hindra
obtain	ottenere	erlangen, erhalten	erhålla
occupation	occupazione	Beſchäftigung	befattning
October	Ottobre	Oktober	oktober
of	di	von	af
off	via, giù, lontano	ab, aus	falla af, bort
offer	offerta	bieten	bjuda-er
officer	ufficiale	Beamter, Poliziſt	tjänsteman
often	spesso	oft	ofta
old	vecchio	alt	gammal
on	sopra	auf	på
once, (at-)	una volta, subito	einmal, zugleich	strax, en gång
one	uno	ein	en, ett

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
prochain	następny	προσεχής	נעקסטע
ronger, mordre	gryźć	περιτρώγω	נרינען
nuit	noc	νύξ	ניַאכט
neuf	dziewięć	ἐννέα	ניַן
non, aucun	nie, żaden	ὄχι	ניַן
noble	szlachetny	εὐγενής	איידעל, אַדעל
bruit, fracas	hałas	θόρυβος	נעריש
nommer	mianować	ὀνομάζω	בעשטימען
nord	północ	βορρᾶς	נארד
nord-ouest	północnozachodni	βορειοδυτικός	נארדוועסט
ne . . . pas	nie	μή	ניט
rien	nic	τίποτε	נאריש̈ט
Novembre	Listopad	Νοέμβριος	נאוועמבער
maintenant	teraz, obecnie	τώρα	יעצט
nombre, numéro	numer, liczba	ἀριθμός	נומער
serment	przysięga	ὅρκος	צוואג
obéir	słuchać	ὑπακούω	פֿאלגען
obliger	zobowiązać	ὑποχρεῶ	דאנקבאר
obstruer	zastąpić	ἐμποδίζω	פֿערשטאפען
obtenir	otrzymać	τυγχάνω	נעקראגען
occupation	zajęcie	ἐπάγγελμα	ארבייט
Octobre	Październik	Οκτώβριος	אקטאבער
de	z	ἀπό	פֿון
loin	z, zdala	μακράν	פֿון, אויסק
offrir, offre	ofiarować	προσφέρω	אנבאטען
officier	urzędnik	ἀξιοματικός	בעאמטער
souvent	często	πολλάκις	עפטער
vieux, âgé	stary	γηραιός	אלטער
sur	na	ἐπί	אויף
une fois, tout de suite	raz, -od razu	ἅπαξ, ἀμέσως	גלייך, באלד, אין מאל
un, une	jeden	εἷς, μία, ἕν	איינע

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
only	solo	nur	endast
open	aprire	öffnen	öppen
ordain	ordinare	verordnen	befalla
order	ordine	Ordnung	ordning
original	originale	urſprünglich	ursprunligen
other	altro	ander	andre
out	fuori	aus	utom
outside	esterno, fuori	außerhalb	ute
over	sopra, su	über	öfver
overcrowd	agglomerare	überfüllen	öfverfylld, tränga
oversee	sorvegliare	überſehen	hafva uppsigt öfver
owe	dovere, essere debitore	ſchulden	skyldig
own	proprio, possedere	eigen, beſitzen	egen, godkänna
page	pagina	Seite	sida, blad
palace	palazzo	Palaſt	palats
parents	genitori	Eltern	föräldrar
park	parco	Park	park
part	parte, porzione	Teil	del
particularly	particolarmente	beſonders	särkskild
party	partito, partita	Partei	parti
pass	passare	paſſieren	stifta, gå förbi
passport	passaporto	Paß	pass-res
past	passato	Vergangenheit	förflutet
patent	patente	Patent	patent
patience	pazienza	Geduld	tålig-amod
patient	paziente, ammalato	Patient, geduldig	patient, sjukling
pattern	modello	Muſter	modell
pave	pavimentare	pflaſtern	stenlägga
pay	pagare	bezahlen	betala
peace	pace	Frieden	frid, fred

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
seulement	tylko	μόνον	מערניט
ouvrir	otworzyć	ἀνοικτόν	אפֿן
ordonner	poświęcić	χειροτονῶ	בעפֿעלן
ordre	porządek	διαταγή	בעשטעלן
original	oryginalny	πρωτότυπος	ריכטיג
autre	inny	ἄλλος	אנדערע
hors, dehors	z zewnątrz	ἔξω	אויס
extérieur, dehors	nazewnątrz	ἔξωθι	אויסווענדיגסטן
sur	nad, przez	ὑπεράνω	איבער
bonder	przepełnić	συνάθροισις λαοῦ	אַיינעמאַכט
surveiller	doglądać	ἐπιβλέπω	אכטונג־געבן
devoir	być winnym	χρεωστῶ	זין שולדיג
posséder, propre	posiadać, własny	ἰδικός μου, ἐξουσιάζω	איינעג, עם געהערט צוא מיר
page	stronnica	σελίς	בלאט
palais	pałac	ἀνάκτορον	פאלאץ
parents	rodzice	γονεῖς	עלטערן
parc	park	δâσος	שפּאציר־גארטן
part	część	μερίς	טהייל
particulièrement	szczególnie	ἰδιαιτέρως	איבערהויפט
partie	partya	κόμμα, μερίς	פּארטיי, צד
passer	przejść, uchwalić	ἐγκρίνω	פֿערבייא גיהן
passeport	paszport	διαβατήριον	פּאס
passé	przeszły	παρελθόν	פֿערנאנגען
brevet, patente	patent	προνόμιον	פּאטענט
patience	cierpliwość	ὑπομονή	נעדולד
patient, malade	chory, cierpliwy	ἀσθενής, ὑπομονητικός	פּאציענט
patron, modèle	model, wzór	παράδειγμα	ביישפּיעל, נאכמאך
paver	brukować	ὁδοποιῶ	איינפּלאסטערן
payer	płacić	πληρώνω	בעצאהלן
paix	zgoda, spokój	εἰρήνη	פֿריעדן

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
pen	penna	Feder	penna
pencil	lapis	Bleiſtift	blyertspenna
people	popolo, gente	Volk, Leute	folk
perhaps	forse	vielleicht	kanske
permanently	permanentemente	permanent	förblifvande
petition	petizione	Petition, Bittſchrift	ansökan
picture	pittura, ritratto	Bild, Gemälde	porträtt, målning
pilgrim	pellegrino	Pilger	vandringsman
place	posto	Platz	plats, ställe
plain	semplice, distinto	eben, einfach	okonstlad
plan	piano	Plan	plan
plant	piantare	pflanzen, anlegen	plantera
play	giuocare	ſpielen	leka
please	per favore, piacere	bitte, gefallen	var snäll
pleasure	diletto	Vergnügen	nöje
police	polizia	Polizei	polis
political	politico	politiſch	politisk
polls	sede elettorale	Stimmplatz	valplats
poor	povero	arm	fattig
population	popolazione	Bevölkerung	folkmängd
port	porto	Hafen	hamn
possible	possibile	möglich	möjligt
postal	postale	Poſt	post-verk
post-office	ufficio postale	Poſt	postkontor
potentate	potentato	Potentat	potentat
power	potenza	Macht, Gewalt	makt
present	presente	gegenwärtig	närvarande
president	presidente	Präſident	president
presiding	presiedente	vorſitzend	ordförande
previously	previamente	vorher	förut

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
plume	pióro	γραφίς	שרייב־פּערער
crayon	ołówek	μολυβδοκόνδυλον	בלײַ־פּערער
gens, monde	ludzie	λαός	מענשען
peut-être	może	ἴσως, πιθανῶς	פֿיעלליכט
d'une manière permanente	trwale, stale	διαρκῆς	פֿאַר־שטענדיג
pétition	petycya	αἴτησις	ביטעשריפט
tableau, portrait	obraz	εἰκών	נעשטאלט
pèlerin	pielgrzym	ἀποδημητής, προσκυνητής	וואנדערער
placer, place	miejsce	θέσις	פּלאץ
plain, simple	proste	ἁπλοῦς	איינפֿאַכט
plan, projet	plan	σχέδιον	פּלאַן
planter	sadzić	φυτεύω	פּלאנצען
jouer	bawić się	παίζω	שפּיעלען
s'il vous plaît	proszę	εὐχαριστῶ	זיט אזוי גוט
plaisir	przyjemność	εὐχαρίστησις	פּערגנינען
police	policya	ἀστυνομία	פּאליצייא
politique	polityczny	πολιτικός	
urne	miejsca głosowania	κάλπη	ארט צוא וואַרפֿען נאלקעס
pauvre	biedny	πτωχός	אָרימ
population	ludność	πληθυσμός	בעפֿעלקערונג
port	port	λιμήν	האַפֿען
possible	możebne	δυνατόν	מעגליך
postal	pocztowy	ταχυδρομικόν	וואם נעהערט צוא פּאסט
bureau de poste	poczta	ταχυδρομεῖον	פּאסטהויז
potentat	mocarz	κυρίαρχος	הערשער
pouvoir, puissance	moc, władza	δύναμις	קראַפֿט
présent	teraźniejszy	παρών	שענקען
président	prezydent	Πρόεδρος	פּרעזידענט
présidant	przewodniczący	προεδρεύων	פֿאָרזיצען
précédemment	poprzednio	προτεραίως	פֿריִער

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
pride	superbia, orgoglio	Stolz	stolthet
primaries	primarie	Vorwahlen, elementar	förberedande
prince	principe	Fürſt	prins
print	stampare	drucken	trycka
prison	prigione	Gefängnis	fängelse
prohibit	proibire	verbieten	förbjuda
promise	promettere	verſprechen	lofva
properly	propriamente	richtig, eigentlich	ordentligt
property	proprietà	Eigentum	egendom
protect	proteggere	ſchützen	skydda
prove	provare	beweiſen	bevisa
provide	provvedere	vorſehen	förse
public	pubblico	öffentlich	allmän
pull	tirare	ziehen	draga
pure	puro	rein	ren
purpose	scopo	Zweck, Abſicht	ändamål
purse	borsa	Börſe	pung, börs
push	spingere	ſtoßen	stöt, skuffa
put	mettere	ſetzen, legen	lägga
quarrel	altercare, lite	ſtreiten	gräla
question	domanda	fragen	fråga
quickly	rapidamente	ſchnell, raſch	skyndsamt
quiet	quieto	ruhig	tyst
rags	cencio, straccio	Lappen	trasor
raise	alzare, sollevare	erheben, aufbringen	lyfta, växa
rapture	estasi	Begeiſterung	hänryckning
rates	proporzione	Raten	priser
reach	raggiungere	reichen	räcka
read	leggere	leſen	läsa
ready	pronto	fertig, bereit	färdig
really	realmente	wirklich	verkligen

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
fierté, être fier de	duma	ὑπερηφάνεια	שטאלץ
origine	początki	στοιχειώδης	ערשטע
prince	książe	πρίγκηψ	פרינץ
imprimer	drukować	τυπόνω	דרוקען
prison	więzienie	φυλακή	טורמע
défendre	zakazać	ἀπαγορεύω	ניט ערלויבען
promettre	obiecać	ὑπόσχομαι	צוזאגען
convenablement	należycie	ἁρμοδίως	ריכטיג
propriété	posiadłość	ἰδιοκτησία	איגענשאפט
protéger	bronić	προστατεύω	בעשיצען
prouver	udowodnić	ἀποδεικνύω	בעווייזען
pourvoir	dostarczać	προνοῶ	פערזארגען
public	publiczny	δημόσιον	פובליק
tirer	ciągnąć	ἕλκω	ציהען
pur	czysty	καθαρός	רין
but	cel	σκοπεύω	אורזאך
bourse	pulares	βαλάντιον	געלד־בייטל
pousser	pchać	ὠθῶ	שטיפען
mettre	położyć	θέτω	אוועקלייגען
querelle	kłócić się	ἐρίζω	קריג
question	pytanie	ἐρώτησις	פֿראג
vite	prędko	ταχέως	גיך
tranquille	cisza	ἡσύχως	שטיל
chiffons	łachmany	ῥᾶκος	קאדער
lever, produire	podnieść, zbierać	ἐγείρω	אויפהייבען, וואקסען
ravissement	uniesienie	ἔκστασις	ענטציקונג
taux, prix	ceny	τιμαί	פראצענט
attendre	sięgnąć	ἱκανότης	ערנרייכען
lire	czytać	ἀναγιγνώσκω	לעזען
prêt, prête	gotów	ἕτοιμος	פארטיג
réellement	rzeczywiście	πραγματικῶς	וויהקליך

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
reason	ragione	Grund	skäl
receive	ricevere	empfangen, annehmen	mottaga
referendum	referendum	Referendum	hänvisning
refuse	rifiutare	verweigern	vägra
regards	complimenti	Rückſichten	hälsning
register	registrare	regiſtrieren	anteckna
rejoice	rallegrare	ſich freuen	glädja sig
remember	ricordare	ſich erinnern	komma ihåg
remove	rimuovere	entfernen	omflytta
renounce	rinunciare	verzichten	afsäga
rent	affittare	mieten	hyra
report	reportare	anzeigen	rapportera
representative	rappresentante	Repräſentant	representant
republic	repubblica	Republik	republik
request	richiesta	bitten, erſuchen	begäran
require	richiedere	fordern	fordra
reside	resiedere	wohnen	bo
rest	restare	ruhen	hvila
return	ritornare	zurückkehren	återvända
revenue	erario	Inlandſteuer	statsinkomst
revolution	rivoluzione	Revolution	revolution
rich	ricco	reich	rik
rid	liberare	los	fri från
ride	cavalcare, passeggiare	fahren, reiten	rida
right	diritto, giusto	recht	rätt, högra
rills	rigagnoli	Reihen	bäckar
ring	anello, suonare	läuten	ringa

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
raison, cause	przyczyna	αἰτία	אִיבערצִיגונג
recevoir	otrzymać	παραλαμβάνω	עראַלטן
référendum	odniesienie się	ἀναφορά	בעריכטנעבונג, אנ־ ווייזונג פֿון פֿריִהער
refuser	nieprzyjąć odpadki	ἀρνοῦμαι	עמטאָנען
égards, respects	uszanowanie	σέβη	אכטונגעבונג
enregisterer	rejestrować	ἐγγράφω	אינשרייבען
se réjouir	radować się	ἀγάλλομαι	פרייהען
se souvenir	pamiętać	ἐνθυμοῦμαι	נעדינקען
déplacer, ôter	usunąć	μετακινῶ	בעוויטינען
renoncer	zrzec się	ἀποκηρύττω	פערלייקענען
louer, loyer	komorne	ἐνοικιάζω	דינגען
rapport	zawiadomić	ἀναφέρω	נאָטריִרט
représentant	przedstawiciel	ἀντιπρόσωπος	פעטרעטער
république	rzeczpospolita	δημοκρατία	פרייִ־שטאָאַט
demande, demander	prośba	αἴτησις	ביטע
exiger	wymagać, potrzebować	αἰτοῦμαι	פֿאדערן
résider	mieszkać	διαμενω	וואהנען
se reposer	spoczywać	ἀναπαύομαι	רוהע
retourner	wrócić	ἐπιστρέφω	צוריקקומען
revenu de l'Etat	dochód z cła	πρόοδος	הכנסה, איינקאמע
révolution	rewolucya	ἐπανάστασις	רעוואלוציאָן
riche	bogaty, majętny	πλούσιος	רייִך
délivrer, débarasser	pozbyć się	ἀπαλάττω	בעפריען
aller, à cheval, en voiture	jechać	ἱππεύω	פֿאָהרען
droit	prawo, słuszny	δικαίωμα δεξιόν	ריכטונג, רעכט, רעכטס
petits ruisseaux	strumyki	ῥυάκιον	טייִכלען
sonner, cercle	dzwonić, pierścionek	ἠχῶ, δακτύλιος	רינג, קליִנגען

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
rise	levarsi	aufſtehen	stiga upp
road	strada	Straße	väg
rob	rubare	berauben	stjäla
rocks	roccie	Felſen	stenar
room	stanza, spazio	Zimmer	rum
rubbish	rottami	Kehricht	skräp
ruler	dittatore	Regent	regent
rules	regole	Regeln	regler
run	correre	laufen	springa
safety	sicurezza	Sicherheit	säkerhet
sail	salpare	Segeln, ſchiffen	segla
sale	vendita	Verkauf	salu
same	uguale, medesimo	ſelb	samma
sanitarium	sanatorio	Sanatorium	sanatorium
save	salvare	retten, ſparen	rädda, frälsa
scene	scena	Szene	scen
school	scuola	Schule	skola
seated	seduto	geſetzt	sitta-ned
secret	segreto	Geheimnis	hemlighet
secretary	segretario	Sekretär	sekreterare
secure	assicurare	ſicher	försäkra om
see	vedere	ſehen	se
seed	semenza	Samen	frö
seen	veduto	geſehen	sedd
self	stesso	Selbſt	själf
sell	vendere	verkaufen	sälja
send	spedire, mandare	ſchicken	sända
separate	separare	trennen	afskilja

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
se lever	wstać	ἐγείρομαι	אויפהעבן
route, chemin	droga	ὁδός	וועג
voler, piller	rabować	λῃστεύω	רויבן
roc, rocher	skały	βράχοι	שטיינער
chambre	stancya	δωμάτιον	צימער
décombres	śmiecie	σκύβαλα	מיסט
gouverneur, maitre, règle	rządca	ἄρχων	הערשער
règle, règlement	przepisy	κανῶνες	הערשאפֿטן
courir	lecieć	τρέχω	לויפֿן
sûreté	bezpieczeństwo	ἀσφαλῶς	זיכערקייט
s'embarquer	popłynąć	ἀποπλέω	אבשיפֿן
vente	sprzedaż	πώλησις	פֿערקויפֿן
même	ten sam	ὅμοιος	דיאזעלבע
sanatorium	sanatoryum	θεραπευτήριον	נעזונדהייט׳ם אנ־ שטאלט
épargner, économiser	zbawić	σώζω	איינשפארן, רעטן
scène	scena	σκηνή	סצענע
école	szkoła	σχολεῖον	שולע, חדר
assis	usadzeni	καθήμενος	בעזעצט
secret	tajemnica	μυστικός	סוד
secrétaire	sekretarz	ὑπουργός	שרייבער
garantir, mettre en sûreté	zabezpieczyć	ἐξασφαλίζω	קרינען
voir	widzieć	βλέπω	זעהן
semence	nasienie	σπόρος	זיימען
vu	widziany	βλέπων	נעזעהן
même, soi-même	siebie	ἑαυτός	זעלבסט
vendre	sprzedawać	πολῶ	פֿערקויפֿען
envoyer	posłać	στέλλω	שיקען
séparer	oddzielone, rozdzielić	χορίζω	צוטהיילען

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
service	servizio	Dienſt	tjänst
set	finimento, compilazione	Reihe	samling
settle	stabilire	begleichen, ſich niederlaſſen	bosätta
seven	sette	ſieben	sju
several	parecchi	mehrere	flera
sewer	fogna	Abzugskanal	dike, trumma under jorden
shake	scuotere	ſchütteln	skaka
shares (on)	a mezzadria	Anteil (auf)	arende
she	ella, essa	ſie	hon
shore	spiaggia, lido	Küſte	strand
show	mostrare	zeigen	visa
sick	ammalato	krank	sjuk
side	lato	Seite	sida
sidewalk	marciapiede	Trottoir, Gehweg	trottoir
sign	insegna, firmare	Schild, unterzeichnen	skylt, underskrift
since	dacchè, da	ſeit, da	sedan
sing	cantare	ſingen	sjunga
sister	sorella	Schweſter	syster
size	dimensione	Größe	storlek
sky	cielo	Himmel	sky
slave	schiavo	Sklave	slaf
sleep	sonno, dormire	Schlaf	sömn, sofva
slow	adagio, lento	langſam	sakta
smoking	fumare	rauchend	rökning
so	così	ſo	så
society	società	Geſellſchaft	societet
soldier	soldato	Soldat	soldat
some	del, alcuni	einige	något
sometimes	talvolta	manchmal	någongång

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
service	służba	ὑπηρεσία	ארבייט
garniture, système de —	garnitur, dział ustawić	τοποθετῶ, σύστημα	זאַצן, גאַנג
établir	osiedlić, zgodzić	ἐγκαθιστῶ	בזעצן
sept	siedem	ἑπτά	זיבן
quelques, plusieurs	kilka	διάφοροι	עטליכע
égout	ściek, kanał	ὀχετός	וואסער־אבצידונג
secouer	trząść	τινάζω	טרייסלען
sur part, en participation	na akcye	μερῖς	חלק, טהייל
elle	ona	αὐτή	זי
rivage, bord	brzeg	ἀκτή	ברעג
montrer	okazać	δεικνύω	ווייזן
malade	chory	ἀσθενής	קראנק
côté	strona	πλευρά	זייט
trottoir	chodnik	πεζοδρόμιον	גאנג פון דער זייט
signer, enseigne	podpisać, szyld	ὑπογραφή, ἐπιγραφή	אונטערצייכנען, צייכען
depuis, depuis que	od czasu	ἀφ' ὅτου	זינט
chanter	śpiewać	ἄδω	זינגען
sœur	siostra	ἀδελφή	שוועסטער
mesure, taille	wielkość	μέγεθος	מאס
ciel	niebiosa	οὐρανός	הימעל
esclave	niewolnik	δοῦλος	קנעכט
dormir, sommeil	sen, spać	κοιμῶμαι	שלאפען
lent	powolny	ἀργός	לאנגזאם
fumer, fumant	palenie	κάπνισμα	רויכערען
ainsi	tak, więc	οὕτως	אזוי
société	towarzystwo	κοινωνία	געזעלשאפט
soldat	żołnierz	στρατιώτης	סאלדאט
quelque	trochę, jakiś	μερικοί	עטליכע
quelquefois	czasami	ἐνίοτε	מאנכעמאל

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
soon	presto	bald	snart
sorry	dolente	leid	ledsen
sound	risuonare	erſchallen	ljuda
south	mezzo-giorno, sud	Süd (-en)	söder
sovereignty	sovranità	Souveränität	regentskap
Spanish	spagnolo	ſpaniſch	spansk
speak	parlare	ſprechen	tala
special	speciale	ſpeziell, beſonder	speciel
speed	velocità	Geſchwindigkeit	sporrsträck
spend	spendere	ausgeben	frikostig-vara
spitting	sputare	ſpucken	spottning
spread	propagare	ausbreiten	sprida
stable	stalla	Stall	stall
stamp (postage)	francobollo	Marke	frimärke
stand	stare in piedi	ſtehen	stå
star	stella	Stern	stjärna
start	incominciare	aufbrechen	påbörja
state	stato	Staat	stat
statement	esposizione	Angabe	anförande
stay	rimanere	bleiben	kvarstanna
steamship	piroscafo	Dampfer	ångbåt
stop	fermare	anhalten	stanna
story	racconto	Geſchichte	bragd, historia, saga
street	strada	Straße	gata
stripe	striscia	Streifen	rand, ränder
strong	forte	ſtark	stark
study	studiare	ſtudieren	studera
subject	soggetto, suddito	Gegenſtand, Unterthan	ämne, tillhörig
substitute	sostituto	Stellvertreter	i annans ställe
such	tale	ſolch	sådan
sun	sole	Sonne	solen
superintendent	soprintendente	Aufſeher	superintendent

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
tôt, bientôt	wkrótce	ἐνωρίς	באלד
fâché, peiné	żałóje	περίλυπος	טרויעריג
son, sonner	rozlegać się	ἀντηχῶ	אבקלונג
sud, midi	południe	νότος	דר־זיט
souveraineté	zwierzchnosć	κυριαρχία	רעגיערונג
espagnol	Hiszpański	Ἰσπανός	שפאניש
parler	mówić	ὁμιλῶ	רעדען
spécial	szczególny	ἰδιαίτερος	אויסער־נעוואהנליך
vitesse	prędkość	βία	גיכקייט
dépenser	wydać	ἐξοδεύω	אויסגעבען
crachement	plucie	πτύων	שפיין
répandre, propager	rozszerzać, zasłać	ἐκτείνομαι	אויסשפרייטען
étable	stajnia	σταῦλος	שטאהל
timbre-poste	marka	γραμματόσημον	סטעמפ, מארקע
être, se tenir	stać	ἵσταμαι	שטעהן
étoile	gwiazda	ἀστήρ	שטערן
commencer	zacząć	ἄρχομαι	אנהויבען
état	stan	πολιτεία	שטאאט
exposé, relevé	zeznanie	διήγησις	בעריכט
séjour, rester	pobyt, zostać	διαμένω	שטעהן
bateau à vapeur	statek parowy	ἀτμόπλοιον	דאמפ־שיף
arrêt, s'arrêter	zatrzymać	σταματῶ	אבהאלטען
conte, histoire	powieść, historya	διήγημα	נעשיכטע
rue	ulica	ὁδός	גאס
bande, raie	smuga, pas	σειραί	שטרייף, פאס
fort, vigoureux	silny	ἰσχυρός	שטארק
étude, étudier	uczyć się	σπουδάζω	נאכדענקען
sujet	przedmiot, podległy	ὑπήκοος	הויפט־זאך, אינטער־טענינער
substituer	zastępca	ἀντικαταστάτης	שטעל־פֿטרעטער
tel, telle	taki	τοιοῦτος	אזעלכער
soleil	słońce	ἥλιος	זון
surveillant	dozorca	ἐπιστάτης	אויפזעהער

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
supreme	suprema	oberſt	den högste
sure	sicuro	ſicher	säker på
take	prendere	nehmen	taga
talk	parlare	reden	samtala
tap	colpetto	anzapfen	sakta knackning
tariff	tariffa	Tariff	tulltaxa
tax	tassa	Steuer	taxa
teach	insegnare	lehren	lära
tell	dire	ſagen	omtala
templed	sacro	mit Tempeln	med tempel
ten	dieci	zehn	tio
term	termine, limite	Bedingung	termin
than	che, di	als	än
thank	ringraziare	Dank	tack
that	quello, ciò	daß, jener	det
the	il, lo, la, i, gli, le	der, die, das	den
thee	te	dich	Er
their	loro	ihr	deras
then	allora, poi	denn, als	då
there	li, là, vi, ecc	da, dort	där
therefore	perciò	daher	därför
they	coloro, essi	ſie	de
thing	cosa	Ding, Sache	ting
think	pensare	denken	tänka
thirteen	tredici	dreizehn	tretton
thirty	trenta	dreißig	trettio
this	questo	dieſer, dieſe, dieſes	denna, detta
though	pure	doch	om
thought	pensiero	Gedanke	tanke
thrills	commuovere	Schauer	tjusar
through	attraverso, per mezzo di	durch	genon

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
suprême	najwyższy	ἀνώτατος	העכסטע
sûr, certain	pewny	βέβαιος	נעווים
prendre	brać	λαμβάνω	נעמען
parler, causer	mówić	συνομιλῶ	רעדען
tape, taper	uderzenie	κρούσις	קלאַפּען
tarif	taryfa	δασμολόγιον	טאריף
taxe, impôt	podatek	φόρος	טאקס
enseigner	uczyć	διδάσκω	לערנען
dire, raconter	powiedzieć	διηγοῦμαι	זאגען
sacré	ze świątyniami	σεβαστός	מיט טעמפּעלס
dix	dziesięć	δέκα	צעהן
terme	termin	προθεσμία	טערמין, צייט
que, de	niżeli	παρά	אידער
remercier	dziękować	εὐχαριστῶ	דאנקען
ce, cet, cette, qui, que	tamten, który	ἐκεῖνος	דעם, דער
le, la, les	ten, ta, to	ὁ, ἡ, τό, οἱ, αἱ, τά	דער
toi, te	cię, ci	σέ	דוא
leur	ich	ἑαυτῶν	זיערע
alors, ensuite	wtenczas	ἔπειτα	נאכדעם
là, y	tam, oto	ἐκεῖ	דארטען
c'est pourquoi	przeto	ὅθεν	דאריבער
ils, elles	oni, one	αὐτοί	זיא
chose	rzecz	πρᾶγμα	זאך
penser, croire	myśleć	σκέπτομαι	טראכטען
treize	trzynaście	δεκατρία	דרייצעהן
trente	trzydzieści	τριάκοντα	דרייסיג
ce, cet, cette, ceci	ten, ta, to	τοῦτο	דיזע
quoique	chociarz	καίτοι	דאָך
pensée	myśl	σκέψις	נעדאנק, נעטראכט
tressaillir	drga	φρικιάσεις	שויידערען
à travers, par	przez	διά μέσου	דורך

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
ticket	biglietto	Karte, Fahrkarte	biljett
time	tempo	Zeit	tid
title	titolo	Besitztitel	titel
to	a, verso	zu, nach	till
tobacco	tabacco	Tabak	tobak
to-day	oggi	heute	i dag
together	assieme	zusammen	tillsammans
too	anche, troppo	zu	också
tools	utensili	Werkzeuge	verktyg
town	città	Stadt	liten stad
trace	tracciare	aufspüren	spåra
track	binario	Geleise	järnbana
trade	commercio, mestiere	Gewerbe, Handel	handel, yrke
train	treno, istruire	Zug, erziehen	tåg, uppfostra
travel	viaggiare	reisen	resa
treasurer	tesoriere	Schatzmeister	kassör
tree	albero	Baum	träd
trespass	trasgredire, trapassare	betreten, übertreten	förbrytelse
trial	processo	Verhör, Prozeß	laga förhör
tried	processato	versucht, prozessiert	förhörd
trodden	calpestato	betreten	nedtrampad
trouble	disturbo, fastidio	Schwierigkeit	bryderi
true	vero	wahr	loyal
trust	fiducia	vertrauen	betro
truth	verità	Wahrheit	sanning
tuberculosis	tubercolosi	Tuberkulose	lungsiktig
Tuesday	martedi	Dienstag	tisdag
twelve	dodici	zwölf	tolf
twenty	venti	zwanzig	tjugo
two	due	zwei	två

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
billet	bilet	εἰσητήριον	בילעט
temps, fois, heure	czas, raz	καιρός	צייט
titre	tytuł	τίτλος	טיטול
à	do, ku	πρός	צוא
tabac	tytuń	καπνός	טאבאק
aujourd'hui	dziś	σήμερον	היינט
ensemble	razem	μαζύ	צואמען
trop	za, także	ἐπίσης, πολύ	אויך
outils, instruments	narzędzia	ἐργαλεῖα	נעציג
ville	miasteczko	πόλις	קלייַנער שטאדט
tracer	śledzić	ἀνακαλύπτω	צייכענען
rail, suivre à la piste	szyny, ślad	τροχιά	רעלסען
commerce, métier	handel, rzemiosło	τέχνη, ἐμπόριον	האנדעל, נעשעפט
train, instruire	ćwiczyć, pociąg	ἁμαξοστοιχία	באַהן, לערנען
voyager	podróżować	ταξειδεύω	אימפאהרען
trésorier	skarbnik	θυσαυροφύλαξ	נעלד־האלטער
arbre	drzewo	δένδρον	בוים
transgresser	wkroczyć	καταχρῶμαι	איבערטרעטונג פון דיא נעזעץ
essai, épreuve, procès	sprawa	δίκη	משפט
essayé, poursuivi	sądzony	ἐδικάσθη	פּרוּבירען
foulé, écrasé	podeptany	καταπατῶ	נעטראטען
peine, embarras	kłopot	ταραχή	פּלאגען, צרות
vrai	prawdziwy	ἀληθής	ריכטיג
confiance, se fier à	(po)wierzyć	ἐμπιστοσύνη	נעטרויען
vérité	prawda	ἀλήθεια	ריכטיקייט
tuberculose	tuberkulosys	φθίσις	אייסצעהרונג
mardi	Wtorek	Τρίτη	דינסטאג
douze	dwanaście	δώδεκα	צוועלף
vingt	dwadzieścia	εἴκοσι	צוואנציג
deux	dwa	δύο	צוויי

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
under	sotto	unter	under
understand	comprendere	verſtehen	förstå
unhappy	infelice	unglücklich	olycklig
unite	unito	vereinigen	förena
until	finchè	bis	tilldess
unwisely	non saviamente	unklugerweiſe	ovisligt
up	su, alto	auf	upp
uphold	sorreggere, sostenere	aufrechterhalten	understöda
upon	sopra	auf	på
use	usare	Gebrauch, nützen	använda
useful	utile	nützlich	brukbar
usually	ordinariamente	gewöhnlich	vanligtvis
vacant	vuoto	leer, vakant	vakant, tom
vacation	vacanza	Ferien	ferier
vaccinated	vaccinato	geimpft	vaccinerad
vegetables	ortaggi	Vegetabilien, Gemüſe	grönsaker
vehicle	veicolo	Fuhrwerk	åkdon
very	molto	ſehr	mycke
vessel	battello	Fahrzeug	fartyg
visible	visibile	ſichtbar	uppenbar, synlig
visit	visita	beſuchen	besök
vote	votare	Stimme, ſtimmen	rösta
voyage	viaggio	Fahrt, Reiſe	resa
wagon	vagone, furgone	Wagen	vagn
wait	aspettare	warten	vänta
walk	camminare	gehen, Weg	gå
want	volere	Wünſchen, Mangel	vilja ha
war	guerra	Krieg	krig

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
sous	pod	ὑποκάτω	אונטער
comprendre	rozumieć	ἐννοῶ	פֿערשטיין
malheureux	nieszczęśliwy	δυστυχής	ניט פֿריילעך, ניט גלויקלעך
unir	zjednoczyć	ἑνόνω	צואַבינדן
jusqu'à	(aż) dopóki	μέχρι	ביז
imprudemment	niemądrze	ἀφρόνως	נאַרישלעך
haut, en haut	w górę, do góry	ἄνω	אויף
élever, soutenir	utrzymywać	ὑποστηρίζω	אויפֿהאלטן
sur	na	ἄνω	אויף
employer, se servir de	używać	μεταχειρίζομαι	ניצן
utile	pożyteczny	χρήσιμος	נוצבאַרע
ordinairement	zwykle	συνήθως	געוויאהנליכֿ
vacant, vide	próżna	κενότης	לידיגער
vacance	wakacya	διακοπή	פֿעריעציִט
vacciné	zaszczepiony	ἐμβολιάζων	שטעלן־פֿאקן
légumes	warzywo	λαχανικά	פֿלאַנצן פֿון דער ערד
véhicule	(po)wóz	ὄχημα	פֿיהר
très	bardzo	πολύ	זיער
vaisseau	okręt	πλοῖον	שיף
visible	widzialne	ὁρατός	וואס מען קען זעהן
visite	wizyta	ἐπίσκεψις	בעזוכן
vote, voter	głos, głosować	ψηφίζω, ψῆφος	נאלקע, שטימע
voyage	podróż	ταξείδιον	רייז
chariot, fourgon	wóz	ἅμαξα	וואגן
attendre	czekać	ἀναμένω	ווארטן
marcher	chodzić	περιπατῶ	נעהן
désirer, vouloir	chcieć	θέλω	ווייל
guerre	wojna	πόλεμος	קריג, מלחמה

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
ward	distretto	Stadtbezirk	stadsdel
warm	caldo	warm	varm
water	acqua	Waſſer	vatten
way	maniera, strada	Weg	väga
we	noi	wir	vi
weak	debole	ſchwach	svag
weapon	arma	Waffe	vapen
week	settimana	Woche	vecka
well	bene	wohl	bra
west	ponente, ovest	Weſt (–en)	väster
what	che	was	hvad
when	quando, allorchè	wann	när
where	dove	wo	hvar
which	quale	welcher, welche, welches	hvilket
while	mentre	während	medan
whiskey	whiskey	Schnapps	bränvin
white	bianco	weiß	hvit
who	chi, il quale	wer	hvem
whole	tutto	ganz	allt
why	perchè	warum	hvarför
wide	ampio	breit	vid
wife	moglie	Frau	hustru
wigwam	tenda indiana	Wigwam	Indianskt-tällt
wild	selvaggio	wild	vild
wills	testamenti	Teſtamente	testamente
winter	inverno	Winter	vinter
wise	saggio	klug, weiſe	vis
wish	desiderio	Wunſch	önska
with	con	mit	med

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
arrondissement	rozdział	περιφέρεια	נעענער פון שטאדט
chaud	ciepło	θερμότης	וואַרעם
eau	woda	ὕδωρ	וואַסער
voie, manière	droga	δρόμος, τρόπος	וועג
nous	my	ἡμεῖς	מיר
faible	słaby	ἀδύνατος	שוואַך
arme	broń	ὅπλον	וואָפֿן
semaine	tydzień	ἑβδομάς	וואָך
bien	dobrze, zdrów	καλῶς	גוט, געזונד
ouest	zachód	δύσις	מערב־זייט
que, quoi, ce qui, ce que	jaki, co	τίς, τί	וואָס
quand, lorsque	kiedy, gdy	ὅτε	ווען
où	gdzie	ποῦ ?	אוואו
qui, que	który	ποῖον	וועלכע
pendant, espace de temps	gdy, póki	καιρός	דערווייל
eau de vie	wódka	ουΐσκυ	בראַנפֿן
blanc	biały	λευκός	ווייס
qui	kto, który	τίς, ποῖος	ווער
tout, entier	cały	ὁλόκληρος	גאַנצע
pourquoi	dlaczego	διατί	פֿארוואס
large	szeroki	εὐρύς	בריט
épouse, femme	żona	σύζυγος	ווייב, פרויא
hutte	wigwam	σκηνή	אינדיאַנערשע נע־ צעהלט
sauvage	dzikie	ἄγριος	ווילד
volontés	testamenta	διαθήκη	צַוָאָהס, נאכטן טויט פערזאג
hiver	zima	χειμών	ווינטער
sage, prudent	mądry	σώφρων	קלוג
désir	życzyć, życzenie	εὔχομαι	האָפֿן
avec	z, ze, przez	μαζύ	מיט

English	*Italian*	*German*	*Swedish*
without	senza, fuori	ohne	förutan
witness	testimonio	Zeuge	vittne
women	donne	Frauen	frunthimmer
wonder	meraviglia	wundern	undra
woods	selva, bosco	Wald, Wälder	skog
work	lavoro	Arbeit	arbete
world	mondo	Welt	verld
write	scrivere	ſchreiben	skrifva
wrong	torto, ingiusto	unrecht	orätt
yard	cortile, misura lineare inglese	Hof, Yard	Mått-3 fot, gård
year	anno	Jahr	år
yes	si	ja	ja
you	voi	Sie, ihr	du, ni

French	*Polish*	*Greek*	*Yiddish*
sans	bez	χωρίς	אויסער
témoin	świadek	μάρτυς	עדות, ציינים
femmes	kobiety	γυναῖκες	פרויען
étonnement, merveille	dziwić, dziw	θαυμάζω	וואונדערען
bois, forêts	lasy, lasek	δάσος	וואלד
travail, travailler	pracować	ἐργασία	ארבייט
monde	świat	κόσμος	וועלט
écrire	pisać	γράφω	שרייבען
faux, erroné	krzywdzić, krzywda	ἄδικον	אום־רעכט, ניט ריכטיג
cour, mesure de 3 pieds	podwórze, 3 stopy	ὑάρδα, αὐλή	ענגלישען איל, הויף
an, année	rok	ἔτος	יאהר
oui	tak	ναί	יע
vous	ty, wy, pan	ὑμεῖς	דיא, איהר

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